

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

\*\*

Paris, Thursday, November 9, 1995

No. 35,053

## Powell Is Out Of the Race, But Will Aid Republicans

**Lacking the 'Passion' For Politics, He Also Declines No. 2 Spot**

WASHINGTON — General Colin L. Powell ruled out a 1996 bid for the White House on Wednesday and said he would not be a candidate for vice president either.

He also declared himself a Republican, but would not commit himself to vote for the party's nominee next year.

General Powell, 58, the retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the presidential competition did not stir in him "the commitment and the passion" he had felt during his 35 years as a soldier, but he left open the possibility of a political future in another campaign.

"I'm ruling out a run for the presidency in 1996 or running for any elective office in 1996," General Powell said. His wife, Alma, was at his side as he spoke at a crowded ballroom news conference in Alexandria, Virginia, a Washington suburb.

As a new black Republican, he said, "I believe I can help the party of Lincoln move once again closer to the spirit of Lincoln."

But he declined to endorse any Republican prospect for the White House, saying he would wait and see about that — and also about whom to vote for next November.

The general's decision not to run, after weeks of private agonizing, deprived legions of hopeful supporters of the candidate they saw as the Republican Party's best hope to defeat President Bill Clinton in the November 1996 election.

But it delighted right-wingers within the Republican bloc, who saw the general as too liberal for their tastes.

The decision was also apparently good news for the front-runner for the Republican nomination, Senator Bob Dole. The general's strength in public opinion polls was such that a candidacy would have been a huge threat to Mr. Dole's chances for the nomination.

Opinion polls also showed General Powell to be the only Republican who consistently defeated Mr. Clinton in direct matchups.

Still, the deputy White House chief of staff, Harold Ickes, said there no "sighs of relief" about the decision. "We were prepared to take our case to the country no matter what Colin Powell decided to do," Mr. Ickes said.

But another Clinton aide, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, "We've dodged the big bullet."

While standing aside for the next campaign, General Powell did not rule himself out of political competition for good. "The future is the future," he said.

He said family concerns were paramount to him but that he was not concerned about his personal security. Mrs. Powell said she had concerns about his security, but that her worry on that score was not a factor in his decision.

General Powell said his decision for president "would require sacrifices and changes in our lives that would be difficult for us to make at this time."

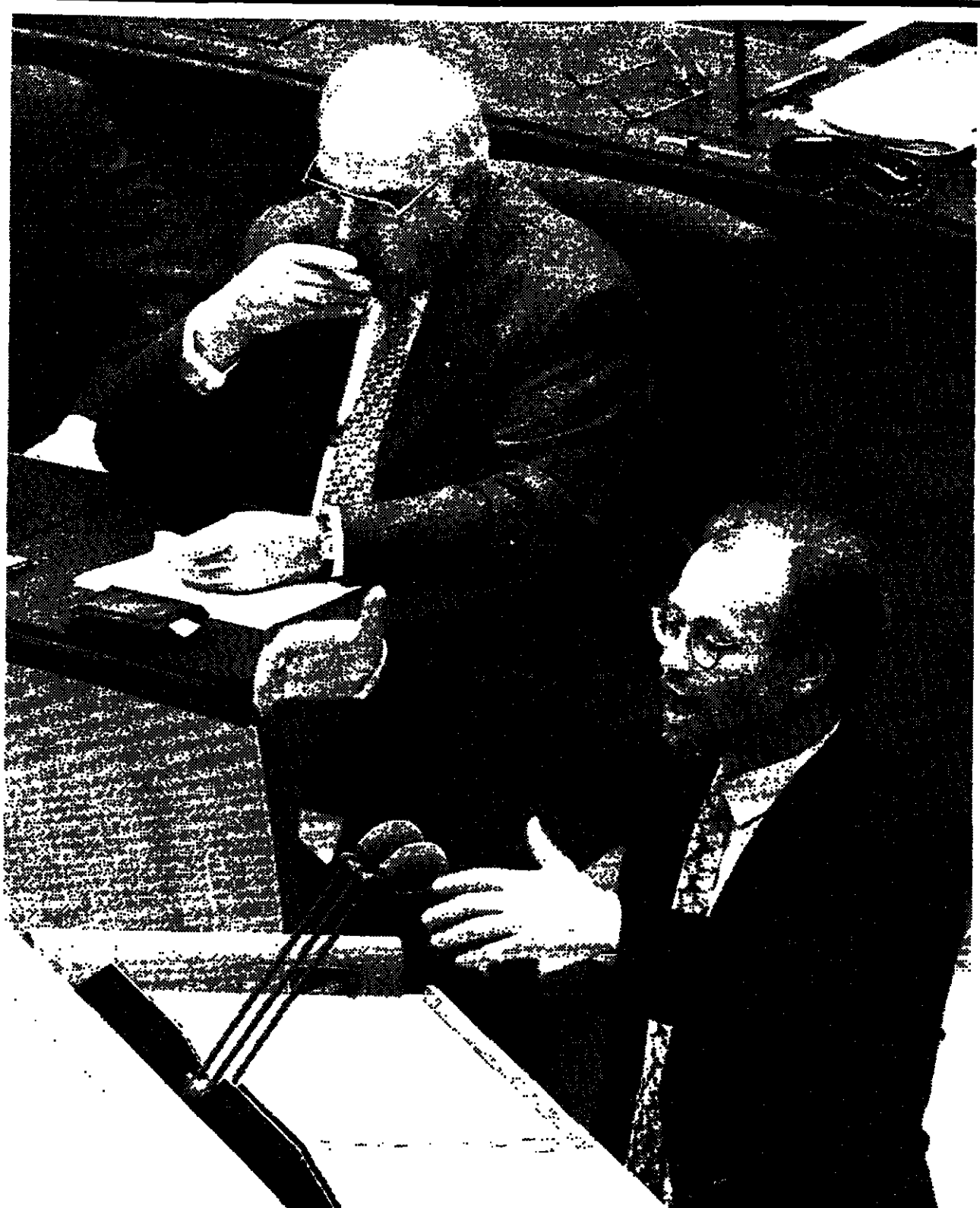
Among the problems he would have faced as a candidate would have been attacks from conservatives who saw him as a social liberal. Some Republicans, like the commentator Patrick J. Buchanan, had denounced General Powell as a bogus Republican and vowed to fight him.

At the other Republican campaigns, there was a rush to suggest that with General Powell on the sidelines, Mr. Dole's challengers would get a closer look.

"The field is now clear and the race is now between a respected Washington insider Bob Dole, and an outsider, me," said former Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, who has languished in the polls.

Members of draft-Powell organizations voiced disappointment that the retired general would not be a candidate.

"I consider him a great American," said Tim Bush, who led the draft-Powell movement in New Hampshire. "I think really the country is the loser." (AP, Reuters)



Rudolf Scharping speaking Wednesday in Parliament in Bonn as Chancellor Helmut Kohl took a chocolate break.

## Foes Could Sabotage EMU, Kohl Says

**Political Opponents Assailed in Parliament Debate**

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Wednesday demanded that his opponents stop attacking a planned merger of European currencies, saying the campaign could raise doubts about German leadership.

"This is a very precious topic," Mr. Kohl said in a sharp rebuke to the left-center Social Democrats during a budget debate in the lower house of Parliament. "It lends itself neither to the spinning of legends nor to cheap populism."

European unity must remain the core of German foreign policy at a time when its neighbors "are watching us much more intensely than a few years ago," Mr. Kohl told lawmakers.

He also said that launching a single European currency without France would be unthinkable.

But he declined to discuss how he

thought more than two or three countries could join the European Union's economic and monetary union by its 1999 target date.

A single currency linking only Germany, Luxembourg and Ireland and leaving out France, Bonn's most important ally, was not in the cards.

"That would be a false suggestion,"

France's new cabinet pledges to cut the deficit and create jobs. Page 13.

he said. "I have said this often enough."

He brushed off opposition demands to spell out how European monetary union, or EMU, could be brought about and what its effect would be on the man in the street.

Answering a long list of questions about EMU before sitting down with other

EU countries would give him no room to negotiate, he said.

The chancellor urged the Social Democrats to stop feeding fears by suggesting a single currency might be weak.

But the Social Democratic leader, Rudolf Scharping, said Germany needed to debate the issue openly or it would not win support for giving up the Deutsche mark.

"If we don't convince voters in open debate that a common currency, common economic policy and the common defense of social peace are an important concern for Europe, then we will not get their support," he said.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel also assailed the Social Democrats, urging them to drop their "Deutsche mark nationalism. This is cheap populism," he said. "We are

See UNION, Page 6

## Israel Arrests 2 More In Rabin Murder Plot

**One of 4 Suspects Leads Group That Claimed Attacks on Arabs**

By Daniel Williams  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The police arrested two people Wednesday in connection with the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, one of whom is the leader of a militant anti-Arab group that claimed responsibility for a deadly attack on Palestinians this year.

Avishai Raviv, the leader of the far-rightist Eyal movement, was charged in a Tel Aviv court with conspiracy. The group calls for the expulsion of Arabs from land under Israeli control and is composed of disciples of the Jewish supremacist Meir Kahane, who was assassinated in New York City in 1990.

The name of the other suspect was not released.

As Mr. Raviv was brought into the courtroom he shouted, "This is a political investigation!" On Monday, he called a radio station from hiding to claim that the police were persecuting his group.

The arrests bring to four the number of people charged in Mr. Rabin's murder on Saturday. The authorities have already charged the assassin, Yigal Amir, a law student who the police said was connected to Eyal, and his brother, Hagai, who they said hollowed out the heads of the bullets that killed Mr. Rabin.

Mr. Amir was apparently alone when he fired three shots at Mr. Rabin as the prime minister entered his car at the end of a peace rally in Tel Aviv. Investigators are trying to determine whether he was part of a rightist conspiracy to kill Mr. Rabin for his efforts to make peace with the Arab world and withdraw Israeli troops from parts of the West Bank.

Just after the assassination, Mr. Raviv said his group "admires the lad for his sincerity, for standing behind his words." He also said, "This man Rabin is responsible for the murder of hundreds of Jews."

He said in a radio interview that he knew Mr. Amir, "but he does not belong to our

unit and we deny any connection to the incident."

Mr. Raviv has been arrested before. In September he was arrested in connection with the killing of a Palestinian man in the West Bank town of Halhoul. Five Israelis dressed as soldiers entered the town, barged into houses, beat up unarmed men and shot a 23-year-old Palestinian while his father, bound and gagged, looked on.

He was released on bail soon afterward. Few Israelis have been convicted for attacking or killing Palestinians.

Eyal was formed in 1992 at Tel Aviv University by students who declared that two other Kahaneist groups were "all talk and no action," said Ehud Sprinzak, an expert on the radical right.

Mr. Kahane preached that Israel was for the Jews and that killing Arabs strengthened the Jewish people. He promoted the forcible expulsion of Arabs and Israel's perpetual control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

On Wednesday, as police officers fanned out into the West Bank to raid the hideouts of Kahaneist militants, the government formed a commission to investigate Mr. Rabin's assassination. But it limited the scope of the inquiry to the killing itself and to how a gunman breached security around the prime minister.

The commission will not take up the broader issue of Israeli extremism, as some cabinet members had wanted.

The cabinet, in its first meeting under Prime Minister Shimon Peres, heard a scathing report from investigators about the handling of Mr. Rabin's security.

As a result, the head of the unit responsible for guarding Mr. Rabin, a branch of the Shin Bet domestic intelligence agency, resigned. In addition, the head of the so-called VIP security unit was fired and two bodyguards were suspended.

The report criticized the bodyguards for letting Mr. Amir loiter around Mr. Rabin's car. It faulted them for not clearing the area

See ISRAEL, Page 6

## Russians Agree to Serve With U.S. Unit in Bosnia

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Russia and the United States agreed Wednesday on a face-saving way of allowing about a thousand Russian combat troops to participate in a NATO peacekeeping force in Bosnia by serving with an American division there.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry and Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev said they had agreed in talks at NATO headquarters here that a Russian brigade consisting of two or three infantry battalions could participate in the peacekeeping force this way without technically taking orders from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

General Grachev said, "I would have to draw pictures and show you diagrams," when he was asked for details about how the arrangements would work. Mr. Perry later explained, "What we agreed on today

was a solution for the military control of a Russian brigade that would be operating in an American division."

"If we get a peace agreement in Dayton, it will be very important to have Russian participation," Mr. Perry said, referring to the American-sponsored talks between Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian leaders in Ohio. But, he said, Russia and the United States still had to resolve the disputed issue of the overall political authority underlying the peacekeeping arrangements.

Wednesday's agreement supersedes a compromise the two men reached in Ft. Riley, Kansas, last month to allow about 2,000 Russian soldiers to perform non-combat missions such as transporting supplies and clearing roads. U.S. officials said, "If we can't work out the political control arrangements, the Fort Riley arrangements might go forward, but I doubt very much

See NATO, Page 6

### AGENDA

#### Iraqis Looked Into a Rare Weapon

**PAGE TWO**  
Crossroads for Orthodox Church

**THE AMERICAS** Page 3  
What Happened to Tax Breaks?

**ASIA** Page 4  
Executives Grilled in Seoul

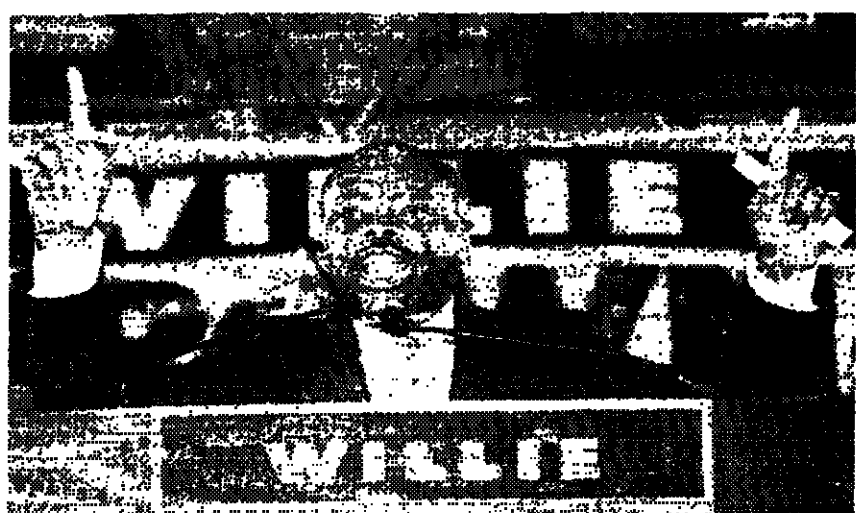
**INTERNATIONAL** Page 7  
Iraq's Radiation Bomb

Crossword Page 23 Sports Pages 22-23  
International Classified Page 6

The UN weapons inspector who has been investigating Iraq's weapons program in the aftermath of the Gulf War has told the Security Council that Baghdad experimented with a radiological weapon, a rare tool of warfare because of its unstable nature.

The Iraqis were looking into whether they could build shells or bombs packed with material heavily radiated in a reactor that could be dispersed in the air or over the ground to sicken or kill opposition forces.

The United Nations is still in the first stages of uncovering details of the program and does not yet know the extent of the experiments. But the inspector said documents showed it was part of Iraq's crash weapons program. (Page 7)



HIGH HOPES — Willie Brown of San Francisco, who forced a runoff with Mayor Frank Jordan. Democrats nationally got a boost in elections. Page 3.

## On the Internet, a Cyber-Sucker's Born Every Minute

By Jerry Knight  
Washington Post Service

Larry Cook was prowling for financial advice on the Internet one night when he ran across a message that trumpeted the glories of investing in a coconut plantation in Costa Rica.

Buying into a coconut plantation is "similar to a CD, with a better interest rate," Mr. Cook read in a message on his home computer in Topeka, Kansas. It came from a man in Pennsylvania who said his name was Scott A. Frye.

As little as \$10,000 could produce a 20 percent annual profit for the next 50 years, Mr. Frye offered in another message. "How much do you have to invest?"

Instead of sending a check, Mr. Cook served Mr. Frye with a court order citing him and two companies he owns for selling unregistered securities.

No sucker in cyberspace, Mr. Cook is the director of enforcement for the Kansas Securities Commission, one of the nation's first undercover investigators on the Internet beat.

Now facing a lawsuit by the Securities and Exchange Commission in addition to the state charges, Mr. Frye denies he was trying to sell unregistered securities on the Internet. He said in an interview that he doesn't know how the information about his coconut plantation got on to computer networks.

That's what makes controlling electronic investment scams so difficult, regulators say: It is difficult to track

computer messages and often impossible for investors to tell with whom they are dealing or where those people really are.

The SEC and state regulators — working through the North American Securities Administrators Association — say they are gearing up to handle the new wave of swindlers who are using the Internet, commercial on-line services, computer bulletin boards and electronic mail to lure potential investors.

In the past few weeks, the SEC and state agencies have filed civil charges against people who were allegedly using electronic media to manipulate stock prices, promote chain letters, sell shares in a nonexistent mutual

See SCAM, Page 6

## Phone Workers In Japan Face Massive Layoffs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. will shed almost a quarter of its work force over the next five years to turn itself into a leaner organization amid a heated debate over its future, the company said Wednesday.

The move to restructure would make it one of the largest ever by a Japanese firm.

Japan's largest telephone service operator plans to eliminate 45,000 of its 195,000 jobs by 2000 through early retirement and transfers to affiliated companies.

It will also spin off several divisions into separate companies. NTT's president, Masashi Kojima, said.

As a result, NTT will be able to cut the cost of long distance calls because of the money saved, Mr. Kojima said.

NTT, a former government monopoly has been facing increasing pressure to streamline its operations as the government allows new competitors into telephone markets.

The company's decision also comes as a Japanese government committee debates whether to split the giant company into separate units, a move that would radically change the face of the Japanese telecommunications industry.

Among the areas singled out by NTT for cuts are directory inquiry services, telephone equipment sales offices, white-collar staff and other local offices.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 55.64	Up 0.15%
4852.67	124.40

The Dollar	West Coast	previous close
DM	1.422	1.4164
Pound	1.5798	1.581
Yen	102.61	103.015
FF	4.8945	4.8825

Newsstand Prices
Android 10.00 FF Luxembourg 65 L Fr
Antilles 12.50 FF Morocco 14 Dh
Cameroon 1 600 CFA Qatar 1 000 Rials
Egypt 10.00 FF Reunion 12.50 FF
France 10.00 FF Saudi Arabia 10.00 R
Gabon 1 100 CFA Senegal 1 100 CFA
Greece 2 800 Lire Spain 225 PTAS
Italy 2 800 Lire Tunisia 1 250 Din
Norway Coast 1 250 JFD Turkey 10 000
Jordan 1 250 JFD U.A.E. 10.00 Dh
Lebanon US\$ 1.80 U.S. Mir. (Eur.) \$1.20





## At a Crossroads / Dream Threatened by Nationalist Rivalries

## Revitalized Orthodox Church Searches for Unity

By Marliese Simons  
New York Times Service

**P**ATMOS, Greece — With his flowing robes, beard and sculptured staff, Patriarch Bartholomew I looks much like an ancient prophet. Indeed, his throne in Istanbul reaches back almost to biblical times. But the leader of the world's Orthodox Christians definitely thinks of himself as a man of this moment.

Just recently, he did as modern heads of organizations do: he called a meeting of chief executives, in this case the primates of the 15 independent Eastern Orthodox churches. They represent more than 170 million faithful, most of them in countries newly freed from communism.

This exceptional gathering — the Orthodox primates had met only once before since the late Middle Ages — meant more than high-level talks on holy and temporal issues. The Orthodox Church, which has played a central role in history and culture across a region from St. Petersburg to Jerusalem, is at a turning point.

Nowhere else is the religious revival more intense than in the former East bloc, the stronghold of Orthodoxy. The collapse of communism and the end of militant atheism have brought such a flocking to the thousands of reopened churches and a revival of monasteries and seminaries that the overwhelmed clergy are begging for help and money.

Patriarch Bartholomew sees an even greater harvest. He believes that this is the moment for the independent Orthodox churches, long isolated and fragmented by politics, to come together and to rebuild the role they long held as a great force in Christendom.

"We now have the possibility to speak with one voice," he said in September as he traveled by ship to the great assembly on the Greek island of Patmos.

Other primates and archbishops on board seemed to share that vision. Those from Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine want a stronger alliance because Western preachers of all creeds have been successfully encroaching on traditional Orthodox territory.

In Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus and Georgia, which border on the Muslim world, priests fear the rise of militant Islam.

But while post-Communist change has given Orthodoxy a burst of life, it has not brought peace to all its churches. Nationalist awakening has drawn the Russian church into conflicts in Ukraine and Estonia as those countries have pulled away from Moscow.

Most painful to many prelates, the church has become a party to the war in Bosnia, where some clerics have openly sided with the Orthodox Serbs, against the wishes of the Serbian patriarch, Pavle. Relations between the Serbian government of President Slobodan Milosevic and the patriarch are very strained, priests from Belgrade said.

The Orthodox are quick to explain that they have always faced turbulence. In fact, when they speak of their church history, they cite a calendar of occupations and rifts. After the end of the Roman Empire, the Greek-speaking Eastern churches with their different Byzantine liturgy began to drift apart from Western Christianity, which used Latin.

The split came in 1054, when the Pope in Rome ordered the excommunication of the Patriarch of Constantinople because of theological differences. By the 15th century, the Turkish Ottoman empire had drawn a Muslim line through the southern Orthodox lands of the Balkans, though it tolerated Christian practice. Yet when Ottoman rule finally col-



Joseph Duval, left, president of the conference of French bishops, and Patriarch Bartholomew I after saying a prayer in Lourdes, where the conference was held.

lapsed early this century, the northern Orthodox were overrun and persecuted by communism's militant atheists. Such strife has kept the churches apart.

"The resilience of the religion has been amazing," said the Reverend Leonid Kishkovsky, a Russian priest based in New York, noting that as communism closed and destroyed churches, new communities grew stronger as far away as Western Europe, North America and Australia.

"Today, as the primates search for unity, some old fault lines are reappearing and setting fresh obstacles. Behind the brotherly sermons there are new rivalries."

One dispute involves the two main centers of power, Istanbul and Moscow. Patriarch Bartholomew I, whose see in Istanbul makes him "first among equals," has been at odds with Patriarch Alexei II of Moscow, who heads the largest church.

The Moscow patriarch even boycotted the Patmos assembly. He said that he had stayed away because of serious differences with the see in Istanbul over church politics in Estonia and Ukraine.

On the ship sailing for Patmos, Patriarch Bartholomew was asked about the issue. He explained that early this year he had supported an Estonian request for autonomy because it was Stalin who had forced Estonia's parishes to submit to the Russian church. But the Moscow patriarch has taken this as a challenge to his authority.

"He insists this was for him to decide and at the very least he should have been consulted," a Russian priest said.

Divisions are worse in Ukraine, where the Orthodox are now split into four groups, each claiming rights based on schisms in the 17th century and early 20th century. Most now want to secede from Moscow. In this case, too, the Moscow patriarch has accused Istanbul of unduly encouraging the wayward movement.

Losing Ukraine's 7 million parishes would be a serious blow to Moscow. Ecumenical institutions are the least damaged in Ukraine because two-thirds of the churches that stayed open in the Soviet Union were there.

It has also provided Russia with priests; about 70 percent of seminarians came from Ukraine in Soviet times.

Some theologians think that the dismemberment of Russia's enormous church may be as unavoidable as the breakup of the secular Soviet states. They see it as one way of paying a political debt. The opening of the KGB files in 1992 offered ample evidence that some Russian and other Orthodox bishops had collaborated with the Soviet secret police.

One simmering contest involves the church of Greece, which for much of communism saw itself as a guardian of Orthodoxy. It cherishes its place as the cradle of the primitive church and the Greek clergy is still present in the historic centers of Istanbul and Jerusalem and places like Cyprus, Albania and North America.

But some Greek prelates find cause for alarm in the renaissance of the Russian church. They are convinced that Moscow is using its weight and power to regain its place at the center of the Orthodox world, at the expense of the Greek-led patriarchy in Istanbul.

Timotheos, the archimandrite, or abbot, of a large monastery near Athens, recounted his confrontation with a Russian bishop: "At a conference I asked him, why do you Russians try to dominate the Orthodox world? He replied: Because we are 200 million people. So I said: Then why didn't you let the Chinese run the Communist world? They were the biggest. He didn't answer me."

**M**OSCOW is frustrated that Greece will not accept more young Russian monks on Mount Athos in Greece, where there is a cluster of 20 monasteries long considered Orthodoxy's main spiritual center.

Suspicious Greek abbots want to limit Russian novices because early this century almost half of the 7,500 monks on Athos were Russians. "They want to flood us again," a Greek monk said.

Across the East bloc, though, reviving the closed or dilapidated monasteries and seminaries may be the easy part. The short-handed clergy there now have to relearn almost all the roles from which they were cut off, including education and pastoral and social work.

This is one more reason why church leaders, despite their rivalries, want to break out of their isolation and cooperate more closely. The main question here is how the regional churches, each one fiercely jealous of its independence, should deal with one other.

Clerics say they are talking about creating new channels or even a formal structure, but not one similar to a central authority like the Vatican.

Much may depend on Bartholomew, who as the most senior figure provides a forum, sets the agenda and acts as a pivot. In truth, the ecumenical patriarch also needs the support of the other primates because of his own precarious position in Istanbul. His diocese there has only about 2,000 faithful left and Muslim fundamentalists and Turkish nationalists have demanded that Turkey expel him.

Since he took office in 1991, the 55-year-old patriarch has shown uncommon energy and visited all the church primates in the East. This summer he saw the Pope in Rome, and he was in Paris this week.

**COMING UP**  
Elisabeth Rehn, a maverick in her former job as Finland's defense minister, makes clear to everyone she meets in the former Yugoslavia that she has no friends, no enemies and no favorites.

Afghan Women Face New Threat  
Fundamentalists Forcing UN Workers to Stay HomeBy Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — Women are being forced out of their jobs at UN agencies in Afghanistan because of threats by self-appointed conservative Islamic councils, officials say.

In Jalalabad, in eastern Afghanistan, where UN agencies are caring for more than 100,000 Afghans recovering from civil war, at least three UN offices have kept women home rather than risk the collapse of their programs, officials said.

A fundamentalist Islamic movement known as the Taleban is said to be behind the effort to keep women — from cleaners to engineers, teachers and health workers — in their homes. The Taleban have captured Jalalabad and several other cities in Afghanistan and are now poised to attack Kabul, the capital.

The enforcers of the effort are local groups called *shuras*, which are organizing mobs to assault women on their way to work at international agencies or volunteer organizations and to sack the offices that employ them, officials say.

Peter Hansen, head of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs, said some Afghan women were continuing to work at home or were on paid leave until their contracts expired. But

he acknowledged that they risked losing their jobs if a compromise could not be reached. He said the confrontation posed a "terrible dilemma" for UN agencies, including the High Commissioner for Refugees and UNICEF.

Private organizations working in Afghanistan and human rights groups say they are outraged by what they see as the willingness of the United Nations to abandon women for the sake of smooth relations with religious conservatives.

In a letter to the UN Human Rights Committee, Pamela Collet of the Pakistan-Afghanistan field office of Save the Children, said, "The question is should UN agencies continue programming which benefits only males and/or employs only males in accordance with the shuras' decrees?"

**■ Envoy Suspends Work**  
A UN special envoy in Afghanistan's civil war said Wednesday that he was suspending his mission to let Afghan factions negotiate among themselves. Reuters reported from Kabul.

The envoy, Mahmud Me-stiri, told reporters during a brief visit to Kabul to meet with Mr. Rabbani that the Afghan government was about to start direct negotiations with the Taleban.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## 'Some Hope' of Averting SAS Strike

**COPENHAGEN (AP)** — Scandinavian Airlines System said Wednesday it had "some hope" that Norwegian and Swedish cabin staff planning a two-day strike beginning Thursday would call off their action.

The 2,300 cabin staff members walked off the job last Thursday and Friday to protest scheduling changes by SAS. They vowed to do the same this week unless their demands were met.

"The two parties are currently negotiating, and we hope they can reach a compromise today," said an SAS spokesman, Troels Rasmussen. He added that if no agreement was reached by a midnight deadline, "between 250 and 300 flights will be canceled, especially in Europe."

## Paris Maintains Air Pollution Alert

**PARIS (Reuters)** — Health authorities advised children and old people in Paris to avoid prolonged outdoor exercise for the third consecutive day Wednesday in an air pollution alert triggered by the season's first cold spell.

The authorities said that stable cold weather without wind was preventing nitrogen dioxide from car exhaust fumes from dissipating.

## New Alarm Over Russian Air Safety

**MOSCOW (AP)** — Russian air safety is declining dramatically, and the percentage of serious accidents due to insufficient air traffic control has risen sharply in the 1990s, a senior aviation official said Wednesday.

Alexander Travinikov, director of Air Russian Air Traffic, told the Interfax news agency that the number of fatalities per 1 million passengers had risen from one in 1990 to 5.5 in 1993 and to 32 in the first quarter of 1994. The international average is less than one per 1 million passengers.

The share of accidents due to inadequate air traffic control has risen from 25 percent to 35 percent in the 1970-1980 period to about 50 percent in the 1990s, he said.

**International airline passenger traffic rose 8 percent in the first nine months of 1995, and freight traffic increased 11 percent, the International Air Transport Association reported. (Reuters)**

**Voters in Aspen, Colorado, rejected by a margin of 60 percent to 40 percent a measure to expand the city airport's runway to handle bigger jets. (AP)**

**A huge duck migration through the middle of the United States appears to be winding down after forcing a temporary suspension of operations at airports in Kansas City, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa; and Omaha, Nebraska. The airports shut down for several hours last week after the gigantic flocks overwhelmed airport radars. (AP)**

**Increases in New York City subway and bus fares that were to have taken effect on Sunday have been blocked by a federal judge. The fares would have increased to \$1.50 from \$1.25. Suburban train fares are still scheduled to go up an average 8.5 percent. (AP)**

## Paris Court Rules British Airways at Fault in Hostage Case

**PARIS** — British Airways is "entirely responsible" for an unscheduled 1990 stopover in Kuwait that let Iraqis take the passengers as hostages for up to three months, a French court ruled Wednesday.

The Paris tribunal, ruling on a lawsuit brought by 61 French passengers, ordered the airline to pay 400,000 francs (\$80,000) to those who were held a month, and 600,000 francs to those who were held three months.

The civil court also ordered

British Airways to pay another 60,000 francs to each of the detained passengers' 48 children as compensation for their nightmares.

The court said damages had been calculated according to how long each of the hostages was held. Similar lawsuits in England and Scotland have been rejected.

Flight BA149 from London to Kuala Lumpur landed in Kuwait City on Aug. 2, 1990, the day of the Iraqi invasion that triggered the Gulf War. Iraqi

soldiers seized the aircraft. Most of the 360 passengers and crew aboard the Boeing 747 were later used by Iraqis as human shields to protect strategic sites from potential bombing by U.S.-led forces.

"The last two months were really terrible — psychologically and physically," said Gabriel Chardin, a passenger who was held hostage for three months.

"It was really difficult. We were warned there could be an air strike by the Americans."

A British Airways spokesman said in London that the airline would consider an appeal. The spokesman, who declined to give his name, called the ruling "an extraordinary decision in a situation where British Airways and its crew were as much a victim as any of the passengers."

The lawsuit contended that the airline placed the passengers in danger by making the unplanned stop, Iraq had declared war on Kuwait several hours earlier, and by the time

the plane had landed, President Saddam Hussein's troops occupied the Kuwaiti capital.

The plaintiffs alleged that the landing, which was not listed on their tickets, was made to drop off British commandos. By so doing, the flight was transformed into a military flight that endangered the civilian passengers, argued their attorney, Dominique Menard.

British Airways' lawyer, Fernand Garnault, had countered during the trial that the allegation that British command-

dos were aboard was unfounded. He read a statement by Prime Minister John Major denying the accusation and saying that the full invasion of Kuwait was not expected at the time of the flight.

British Airways said the Kuwait landing was a normal stopover and that its liability was limited by the Warsaw Convention, which makes an airline responsible only for injuries or damage resulting from an accident on board a plane. (AP, Reuters)

**WINTER IN PARIS**

*Scibe*

\*\*\*\* De Luxe Hotel  
1, rue Scibe, 75009 Paris  
Between The Opera and The Madeleine

**FF 1450 daily**

one or two pers - breakfast included  
every Friday-Saturday-Sunday  
and every day Dec. 15 to Jan. 14  
Tel: (33-1) 44 71 24 24  
Fax: (33-1) 42 45 39 97

## Australian Spy Chief Seeks Regional Anti-Terrorist Effort

Agence France-Presse

**CANBERRA** — Australia's counterespionage chief called Wednesday for greater security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, warning that increased terrorist activity was likely in the area.

The director-general of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, David Sadleir, said the region had sufficient local elements, including ethnic and religious disputes and separatist movements, to sustain a steady level of terrorism.

He told the Australian Institute of International Affairs here that other terrorist bodies, frustrated in Europe and the Middle East, were also moving to the region.

But the current counterterrorism arrangements required to meet the threat lack coordination, he said.

"There is by the standards of Western Europe and North America, a fragmented counterterrorism effort," he said. "At best," he said, the region "can expect no less terrorism, and it seems to me there is a credible

prospect of more." Mr. Sadleir said he could offer no prescription for an Asia-Pacific anti-terrorist grouping but his agency would continue to work to strengthen the concept.

The key, he said, was to create a mechanism that would permit rapid communications about the movement of known or suspected terrorists.

"There has been a greater incidence of terrorists moving to or through the regions nearby us, and I have to say that generally we are kept well-informed."

just ask the butler...

*Shelton Towers*

Where service is anything you want it to be.

SINGAPORE

Phone: 437-1188 or 437-1187

**TO CUT THROUGH THE HASSLES OF USING A FOREIGN PHONE, CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINE.**

**Sprint**

011 065 1135 1234  
3655 415712

Printed on Recycled Paper. 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
Australia	001-61	Belgium	0032-2	Canada	001-1	Denmark	0045-33
Austria	0043-1	Bulgaria	00359-1	Chad	00235-1	France	0033-1
Brazil	0055-11	Czech Republic	0042-2	Colombia	0057-1	Germany	0049-30
Canada	001-1	Egypt	0020-2	Croatia	00385-1	Greece	0030-1
Chile	0056-2	Finland	00358-9	Cuba	0053-7	Hungary	0036-1
China	0086-10	France	0033-1	Cyprus	00357-2	Iceland	00354-1
Colombia	0057-1	Germany	0049-30	Czech Republic	0042-2	India	0091-11
Costa Rica	00506-2	Greece	0030-1	Denmark	0045-33	Indonesia	0062-21
Croatia	00385-1	Hungary	0036-1	Egypt	0020-2	Israel	00972-3
Cuba	0053-7	Iceland	00354-1	Finland	00358-9	Italy	0039-6
Cyprus	00357-2	India	0091-11	France	0033-1	Japan	0081-3
Dominican Republic	001-809	Indonesia	0062-21	Germany	0049-30	Korea	0082-2
Ecuador	00593-2	Israel	00972-3	Greece	0030-1	Latvia	00371-7
Egypt	0020-2	Italy	0039-6	Hungary	0036-1	Lithuania	00370-7
El Salvador	00503-2	Japan	0081-3	Iceland	00354-1	Malaysia	0060-3
Finland	00358-9	Korea	0082-2	India	0091-11	Mexico	0052-5
France	0033-1	Latvia	00371-7	Indonesia	0062-21	Moldova	00373-2
Germany	0049-30	Lithuania	00370-7	Israel	00972-3	Monaco	00377-7
Greece	0030-1	Malaysia	0060-3	Italy	0039-6	Norway	0047-22
Hungary	0036-1	Mexico	0052-5	Japan	0081-3	Poland	0048-22
Iceland	00354-1	Moldova	00373-2	Korea	0082-2	Portugal	00351-1
India	0091-11	Monaco	00377-7	Latvia	00371-7	Romania	0040-1
Indonesia	0062-21	Norway	0047-22	Lithuania	00370-7	Russia	007-495
Israel	00972-3	Poland	0048-22	Malaysia	0060-3	Saudi Arabia	00966-11
Italy	0039-6	Portugal	00351-1	Mexico	0052-5	Singapore	0065-6
Japan	0081-3	Romania	0040-1	Moldova	00373-2	Slovakia	00421-2
Korea	0082-2	Russia	007-495	Israel	00972-3	Slovenia	00386-1
Latvia	00371-7	Saudi Arabia	00966-11	Italy	0039-6	Spain	0034-91
Lithuania	00370-7	Singapore	0065-6	Japan	0081-3	Sweden	0046-8
Malaysia	0060-3	Slovakia	00421-2	Korea	0082-2	Switzerland	0041-1
Mexico	0052-5	Slovenia	00386-1	Latvia	00371-7	Taiwan	00886-2
Moldova	00373-2	Spain	0034-91	Lithuania	00370-7	Thailand	0066-2
Israel	00972-3	Sweden	0046-8	Malaysia	0060-3	Turkey	0090-312
Italy	0039-6	Switzerland	0041-1	Mexico	0052-5	U.S.A.	001-1
Japan	0081-3	Taiwan	00886-2	Moldova	00373-2	Ukraine	00380-44
Korea	0082-2	Thailand	0066-2	Israel	00972-3	United Arab Emirates	00971-6
Latvia	00371-7	Turkey	0090-312	Italy	0039-6	United Kingdom	0044-1
Lithuania	00370-7	U.S.A.	001-1	Japan	0081-3	United States (Puerto Rico)	001-787
Malaysia	0060-3	Ukraine	00380-44	Korea	0082-2	Vietnam	0084-4
Mexico	0052-5	United Arab Emirates	00971-6	Latvia	00371-7	Vietnam City	0084-4
Moldova	00373-2	United Kingdom	0044-1	Lithuania	00370-7	Vietnam City	0084-4
Israel	00972-3	United States (Puerto Rico)	001-787	Malaysia	0060-3	Vietnam City	0084-4
Italy	0039-6	Vietnam	0084-4	Mexico	0052-5	Vietnam City	0084-4
Japan	0081-3	Vietnam City	0084-4	Moldova	00373-2	Vietnam City	0084-4
Korea	0082-2	Vietnam City	0084-4	Israel	00972-3	Vietnam City	0084-4
Latvia	00371-7	Vietnam City	0084-4	Italy	0039-6	Vietnam City	0084-4
Lithuania	00370-7	Vietnam City	0084-4	Japan	0081-3	Vietnam City	0084-4
Malaysia	0060-3	Vietnam City	0084-4	Korea	0082-2	Vietnam City	0084-4
Mexico	0052-5	Vietnam City	0084-4	Latvia	00371-7	Vietnam City	0084-4
Moldova	00373-2	Vietnam City	0084-4	Lithuania	00370-7	Vietnam City	0084-4
Israel	00972-3	Vietnam City	0084-4	Malaysia	0060-3	Vietnam City	0084-4
Italy	0039-6	Vietnam City	0084-4	Mexico	0052-5	Vietnam City	0084-4



## THE AMERICAS

# Democrats Find New Life in Midterm Elections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Democrats have won the Kentucky governorship and all other statewide offices there, held off a Republican assault in Virginia and won back control of the Maine House in the first signs of a comeback after repeated electoral defeats for three years.

The best news for the Republican Party was in Mississippi, where Governor Kirk Fordice easily won a second term. But a high-powered Republican bid to take over the Mississippi Senate fell short of expectations.

The voting Tuesday in the off-year elections included dozens of mayoral contests, including a mudslinging brawl in San Francisco that pitted the incumbent, Frank Jordan, against the former speaker of the California Assembly, Willie Brown, and a prominent lesbian activist, Roberta Achenberg.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Jordan, a former police chief, will face each other in a December runoff because neither won at least half the vote. Mr. Brown had 33.9 percent to Mr. Jordan's 31.4 percent.

Ms. Achenberg, a former federal housing official who trailed with 27.4 percent, conceded the race early Wednesday and endorsed Mr. Brown. Five other candidates split the remaining votes.

Incumbents who won easy re-election bids included Democrats Kurt Schmoke in Baltimore and Edward Rendell in Philadelphia, and Bob Lanier in Houston's nonpartisan contest.

Leaders of both national parties closely watched the gubernatorial contests in Kentucky and Mississippi and legislative races in Virginia, Mississippi and Maine to see whether the Republicans would build on their gains of the last two years.

The results were mixed. In Kentucky, Lieutenant Governor Paul Patton narrowly defeated Larry Forgy, a lawyer, dashing his hopes of becoming the first Republican in the Kentucky governor's mansion since Louie B. Nunn left office in 1971.

Mr. Patton, a millionaire coal operator, interpreted the results as a referendum on national politics. "Kentucky has said 'no' to Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole. Kentucky has said 'no' to cuts in Medicare," he declared, adding: "Kentucky has said 'no' to the 'Contract with America.'"

The Democrats were jubilant, but the White House could not consider the victory much of an endorsement because Mr. Patton had distanced himself from President Bill Clinton and, in a big tobacco state, had vowed not to support him in 1996 if the president kept pushing curbs on smoking.

In Mississippi, Governor Fordice, 61, recycled the conservative, anti-government message he used to defeat the incumbent Ray Mabus four years ago to become the state's first Republican governor since 1876.

But Mr. Fordice didn't have the coattails to bring Mississippi Republicans anywhere near capturing the nine seats they would have needed to control the state Senate.

In Maine, Democrats won two special elections and reclaimed a one-vote majority in the House. They had temporarily lost control of the House earlier this year because of party switches.

In New Jersey, where all 80 state Assembly seats were contested, Republicans maintained their lopsided majority.

Among the dozens of propositions decided by voters:

- A proposal in Maine to prohibit laws aimed at protecting homosexuals from discrimination was narrowly defeated.
- Voters in Washington state soundly rejected a measure to

let American Indians install slot and video-poker machines at their casinos and give every registered voter part of the take.

- Mississippi voters bucked a national trend by rejecting a proposal to limit terms for elected and appointed officials. So far 21 states have set term limits for state lawmakers.

Republicans had invested by far the most effort and money in Virginia, where the party was trying to cap its sweep of Congress last year by winning the Virginia legislature for the first time since Reconstruction.

But the Democrats kept control of the House of Delegates as well as effective control of the Senate, where the outcome left the chamber split, 20 to 20. That means Lieutenant Governor Donald S. Beyer Jr., a Democrat, will break any ties.

By thwarting a Republican takeover in Virginia, the Democrats also delivered a sharp blow to Governor George F. Allen, who had sought to turn the election into a midterm referendum on his administration.

He had counted on a Republican legislature to win approval of elements of his program that have been blocked.

"This was a rejection of the Gingrich revolution," Mr. Beyer said. "People want change, but they want to be sensible. You can't cut your way to prosperity. George Allen will have to work with Democrats to pursue mainstream policies."

Haley Barbour, chairman of the Republican National Committee, sought to play down the nationwide results. "It's a very good year for us," he said, "though I wish we could have won them all."

But Democrats, while acknowledging that local issues dominated the scattered elections, sought to draw national conclusions on the outcome.

Even as he savored the victory, Donald L. Fowler, national chairman of the Democratic National Committee, agreed that the Kentucky race was fought on Kentucky issues. But trying to have it both ways, he said, "The contention that somehow there's a Republican tide sweeping the country is just malarkey."

In Kentucky, the contest was as much about local issues like roads and taxes as about national concerns. Both Mr. Patton and Mr. Forgy sought to make it a referendum on the stewardship of Mr. Gingrich and the Republican Party nationally. Still, it was hard to read too much into the outcome, particularly since it was so close.

Mr. Barbour pooh-poohed any national implication. "That was a pretty tall mountain and we made it almost to the top," he said. He accused the Democrats of staging "a negative, personal smear attack" to hold on to the governor's office.

Despite his defeat, Mr. Forgy's showing was impressive. In the last two races for governor, the Republican candidates did not draw more than 35 percent in Kentucky.

Still, Tuesday's overall results were a blow to Republicans, who in 1993 won important mayoral races and governorships and last year won their party's first majorities in both houses of Congress in 40 years.

In Virginia, the national parties poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into the battle over the state legislature.

A former governor, L. Douglas Wilder, said Tuesday night: "This juggernaut some thought was sweeping the land got mired in Virginia. The voters said, 'Hold up, old buddy.' Governor Allen failed. He put everything on the line."

J. Scott Leake, director of the Joint Republican Caucus, countered that "Democrats really capitalized on fear in the closing days. Everything was what will happen if Republicans win. They were saying we were going to force people to lose homes." (WP/AP, NYT)



Paul Patton celebrating his victory over Larry Forgy on Tuesday to keep the Democrats' grip on the governor's office in Kentucky.

## First City to Elect Black Mayor Picks White One

The Associated Press

GARY, Indiana — Nearly 30 years after Gary became the first major American city to elect a black mayor, residents have chosen a white man for the job, saying that change, not race, is what they care about.

The mayor-elect, a Democratic lawyer named Scott King who faced three black opponents, garnered more than seven times as many votes as his closest rival in

the Tuesday election. In his victory speech, Mr. King said that voters in Gary, which is 90 percent black, had focused more on the city's high crime rate and depressed economy than on race in choosing a mayor.

"It's not about race," Mr. King said. "This election is about all of us, all of us moving forward together."

Supporters said they hoped Mr. King's large margin of victory would finally

silence questions of whether a white person should lead a black city.

Richard Hatcher, who became the first black mayor in a major American city when he was elected in 1967, was vocal in his opposition to Mr. King, as was the incumbent mayor, Thomas V. Barnes.

"They had a chance," said Calla Haggwood, who dismissed their arguments and voted for Mr. King. "King is the best man for the job."

## So, What's Become of the Tax Break?

### A Few Will Get Windfalls, but Most Won't Be Affected

By David E. Rosen  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the political crossfire over the Republicans' tax cuts that are now making their way through Congress, a crucial point has generally been overlooked: Most Americans' taxes would not be affected one way or the other.

A computer analysis shows that the big budget bill passed by the Senate last month would not change the taxes paid by 68 million households, or 55 percent of all of those in the United States. That is mainly because these families include no children under 18 and sold no investments during the year.

About 13 million households, or 10 percent, would have their taxes increased or would receive a smaller payment from the government under the earned-income tax credit than they would otherwise receive. This figure will almost certainly drop before the bill becomes law.

Middle-class families with several children and wealthy investors can expect windfalls.

But for most of the 43 million taxpayers who would get a tax break, the amount would be quite small. For instance, according to the Treasury, the average tax cut under the Senate bill for a family earning \$30,000 to \$50,000 would be \$249 next year — about 68 cents a day, or less than enough to buy a soda out of many machines.

The computer analysis was conducted by Citizens for Tax Justice, a union-sponsored research organization, using government data. Tax specialists in Congress and the treasury department do not take issue with the analysis.

In the congressional debate on the budget legislation, the tax measures were often made to seem more consequential than they really are. For instance, Senator Spencer Abraham, a first-term Republican from Michigan, declared, "In part, I came here to the U.S. Senate and ran for this office so that families who are sending too many of their dollars to Washington would get a chance to

keep more of what they earn." On the other side, many Democrats stated or implied that more than half of all taxpayers — those with incomes below \$30,000 — would have a tax increase under the Republicans' plan, an assertion that was based on a misreading of statistics developed by the congressional tax staff.

In fact, the proportion would be no more than 10 percent and might be as low as 1.5 percent, depending on how "tax increase" is defined. The details of the tax legislation must still be worked out in the Senate-House conference committee on the budget legislation. But two main provisions seem certain to be in the final measure: a \$500-per-child tax credit for middle-income taxpayers and a reduction in the maximum tax rate on capital gains — the profits from the sale of investments — to 19.8 percent from the current 28 percent.

That means that taxpayers in specific circumstances can expect a windfall in the years ahead, assuming the overall

budget is enacted. For example, a family that consists of two schoolteachers earning \$35,000 apiece who have three children younger than 18 — a middle-class family by any reasonable definition. If they have no other income, this family can expect to pay about \$7,000 in federal income taxes this year. But if they get a \$500 tax cut for each child next year, their income taxes would be reduced by \$1,500, or more than 20 percent.

Wealthy investors are the other category of taxpayers who would stand to benefit most from the legislation. For instance, someone who sold \$1 million worth of stock that cost \$500,000 would save \$41,000 in taxes — the difference between a tax rate of 28 percent and one of 19.8 percent on a profit of \$500,000.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Senate Delays Vote on Abortion

WASHINGTON — Abortion-rights proponents won their effort Wednesday to delay Senate action on a bill banning some rare late-term abortions until hearings are held.

Before a vote could be taken to send the bill to the Judiciary Committee, the measure's sponsor heeded the advice of the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, and gave up his effort to prevent hearings.

"Senator Dole and I have discussed this and while neither one of us thinks this is necessary, we do think it may not be a bad idea in that the more one learns about this horrible procedure, the harder it is to defend it," said the bill's sponsor, Bob Smith, Republican of New Hampshire.

The Senate voted, 91 to 6, to give the committee 19 days in which to hold hearings.

Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, a candidate for his party's presidential nomination, had led the effort to defer the measure by sending it to the Judiciary Committee for hearings. President Bill Clinton opposes the bill. The House has already approved it.

Proponents in the Senate objected to the delay, saying hearings were not necessary because the House had already devoted a day to testimony.

Mr. Smith threatened to attach his bill to other legislation unless it was given a vote on its own merits.

The bill would impose a two-year prison term and fines on any doctor who "partially delivers the living fetus before killing the fetus and completing the delivery."

The doctor also would be liable for civil damages if sued by the woman's family. The bill provides, however, that during court proceedings an acceptable defense would be that the procedure was necessary to save the mother's life. (AP)

### Gingrich Shrugs Off Veto Threat

WASHINGTON — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, shrugged off a suggestion from the White House on Wednesday that President Bill Clinton would veto any spending or borrowing bill that binds his hands in his budget duel with Congress.

"I'd like to negotiate with the president," said Mr. Gingrich, Republican of Georgia. "It's a very useful step towards governing."

Mr. Clinton's press secretary, Michael McCurry, had suggested that the president would veto any bill that contained controversial extra provisions or restricted the administration's ability to juggle the books to stave off default. "The president is not going to let them use default to try to accomplish other issues," Mr. McCurry said. "He's also not going to let them, in the process of dealing with default, ruin this government's ability to regulate its own financial affairs."

With government spending and borrowing authority about to expire, a bill raising the nation's debt limit until Dec. 12 was expected to reach the House floor on Thursday. But House conservatives were prepared to demand add-ons such as the elimination of the Commerce Department and the restriction of appeals by many criminal defendants. (AP)

### Quote /Unquote

Steve Merrill, governor of New Hampshire, endorsing Bob Dole for president on Wednesday, giving the Republican front-runner a boost in the leadoff primary state at a time when his poll numbers have slipped: "I believe if you want to live in land of the free, you must also live in the home of the brave, and my friend Bob Dole is a brave American." (AP)

### Away From Politics

• Lawyers for the families of Ronald L. Goldman and Nicole Brown Simpson have filed papers in court strongly opposing the request of O.J. Simpson that all pretrial proceedings, including his deposition, in their wrongful death cases be kept secret. "We will resist Mr. Simpson's attempt to conduct this lawsuit in secrecy," said Daniel M. Petrocelli, the attorney who represents Fred Goldman, Ronald Goldman's father. (LAT)

• Four youths with razor-blade cutters attacked a 45-year-old man and stole his artificial leg, leaving him bleeding on the street in New York. An ambulance crew later found John Hammonds, who had lost his leg to cancer years ago, crawling away for help. The attackers, ages 15 to 20, were arrested after another man's cheek was slashed for 30 cents, the Daily News reported. They were charged with first-degree robbery and assault. (AP)

• Storms and tornadoes that whipped across Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina crushed mobile homes, injured dozens of people and ripped off roofs. A twister in Albany, Georgia, injured at least 30 people and caused millions of dollars in damage. In South Carolina, 22 people in 16 counties were injured. (AP)

## World Wide Web Directory

November 20, 1995

Direct access to the INTERNET world of information and services via this special heading appearing in the November 20th edition of the International Herald Tribune.

For information on advertising in this section, please contact:

Fred Ronan in Paris, tel: (33-1) 41 43 93 91.

Sandy O'Hara in New York, tel: (1-212) 752 3890.



THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## CONFERENCES & EXHIBITIONS

29 NOVEMBER 1995

### VIETNAM: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Business Leaders Symposium

The American Foreign Service Association (AFSA) is presenting a unique conference on investment in Vietnam. Bringing together 75 speakers, including Vice President Al Gore, Vietnamese Ambassador Le Van Bang, Sen. Christopher Bond (R-MO), and experts from business, government, and multilateral lending institutions, the conference will address the essential aspects of doing business in Vietnam. Co-sponsors are the U.S.-ASEAN Council and the U.S. Vietnam Trade Council. To request registration information, contact AFSA at:

Tel: (202) 338-4045 - Fax: (202) 338-6820 USA.

WASHINGTON D.C., U.S.A.

### 6 DECEMBER 1995 at 15:00 p.m.

#### APPROACHING THE LATIN AMERICAN MARKET

The European Institute of International Management and The European Center of International Hotel Management present:

A bilingual (French-English) Conference Sponsored by IEM and CEHMI and Proposed by the BBA-MBA Student Council. Topics: Strategie de Développement en Amérique Latine - Doing Business in Latin America

• Costa Rica: An Ideal Environment for Foreign Investment • Cuba: Ouverture du Marché Cubain et Nouvelle Législation des Investissements Étrangers. Speakers: Mr. Alain Hermelin, Managing Director IEM and CEHMI • Mrs. Juana Caspari, Director of International Development, International Herald Tribune • Mr. Ramon Julia Milanes, Conseiller Commercial, Economique, Scientifique et Technique, Ambassade de Cuba

• Mr. Bruno Stagno Ugarte, Consul Général Ministre Conseiller Affaires Économiques et Commerciales, Ambassade de Costa Rica.

Free Entrance - For Reservations Contact:

Giancarlo Flores - Tel: 33 (1) 45 26 59 28 - Fax: 33 (1) 45 26 59 29.

At Salon France - Amérique, 11 Avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris.

PARIS, FRANCE

TO ADVERTISE PLEASE CONTACT  
PARIS ON FAX: (33-1) 41 43 93 70

### Morning Edition\*

Marketplace.

All Things Considered.\*

Monitor Radio.\*

Talk of the Nation.\*

We're all here.

America's quality, independent radio programming is finally in Europe. Hear up to 10 hours of National Public Radio\* and Public Radio International\* every day on America One, broadcast on WRN to selected cable systems and Astra 1B, Channel 22, 11.538 GHz (MH-1), V-Pol, Audio Subcarrier 7.38 MHz.

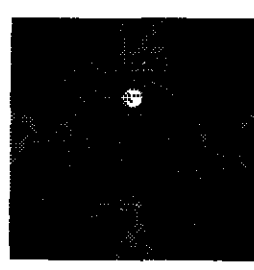
America One can be heard daily at 04:30-06:00, 07:00-09:00, 13:00-15:00, 20:00-22:00 and 23:00-01:00 CET. Coming soon: 24 hours!



AMERICA ONE™

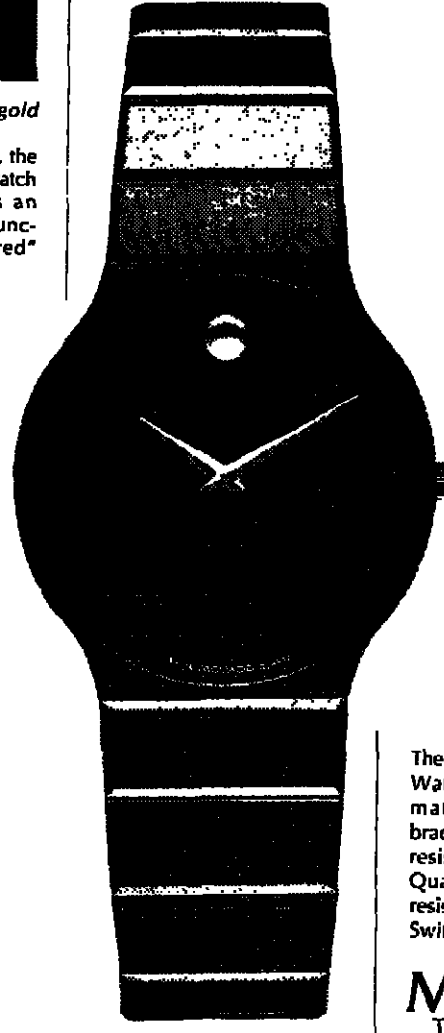
Now, finally, you can listen too.

America One is supported in part by a grant from Wellington Management Company. Full stations and cable companies are listed on the America One website at [www.americaone.com](http://www.americaone.com) or call 1-800-955-1313. E-mail us at [usa@americaone.com](mailto:usa@americaone.com)



About the legendary gold dot dial:  
Nathan George Horwitt, the artist, conceived of a watch without numerals as an experiment in pure, functional and "uncluttered" design.

Switzerland, Switzerland  
Hubsch, Germany  
Die Ulmische, Germany  
Jureta Montreurs, Spain



The Museum Black Sapphire Watch. Matte black case, matching matte-finish bracelet. Flat, scratch-resistant sapphire crystal. Quartz movement. Water resistant to 30 m. Crafted in Switzerland.

MOVADO  
The Museum Watch.



## ASIA

## Executives Grilled In Seoul Inquiry

Agence France-Presse  
SEOUL — Some of the leading figures in the South Korean business community, including an in-law of former President Roh Tae Woo, were brought in for questioning Wednesday in a probe of Mr. Roh's allegedly amassed funds, and a prosecutor said the giant Daewoo Group was deeply involved.

The opposition, meanwhile, dismissed the investigation as "a charade."

Prosecution authorities confirmed reports that they had evidence that the Daewoo (business) Group was involved in helping Mr. Roh launder \$39 million of the \$650-million slush fund he amassed while in office from 1987 to 1993.

A smaller group, Hanbo, helped Mr. Roh launder another \$79 million and hid the money in its bank accounts, prosecutors said.

The most conspicuous of the country's six high-profile business leaders questioned on Wednesday was an in-law of the former president — Shin Myoung Soo, owner of the Dong Bang Corporation.

Mr. Shin, the father-in-law of Mr. Roh's son, was quietly summoned to the Prosecutor General's Office for questioning on prime real estate, including office blocks and golf

courses, that the group bought in the early 1990s. It is thought that these were acquired with Mr. Roh's slush money, a senior prosecutor said.

Mr. Shin's daughter is married to Mr. Roh's son, Jae Hun, who earlier this year joined the ruling Democratic Liberal Party with an eye to the National Assembly elections scheduled for next April.

Aggressive property investments by the Dong Bang group, built around its edible oil firm, have long triggered rumors that the group might be operating a slush fund for Mr. Roh.

The opposition dismissed the summoning of business leaders as a charade aimed at clouding the overriding issue of whether the incumbent president, Kim Young Sam, received slush money from Mr. Roh for his 1992 campaign.

Political commentators said the government hoped that the parading of business leaders would give ordinary Koreans a taste of vengeance against the chaebol, or conglomerates, whose close ties with former military-backed governments have never been a secret.

Prosecutors said the business leaders were suspected of offering kickbacks or donations to Mr. Roh, who has confessed to amassing a \$650-million

slush fund while in office from 1987 to 1993.

On Wednesday, prosecutors questioned five other leaders of the South Korean business world, including the owners of Samsung, Dong-A, LG, Daewoo and Hanil groups, on suspicion



**BATTILING IN TAIPEI** — Supporters of Huang Huang-hsiung, leader of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, fighting with police Wednesday in front of the governing Kuomintang's headquarters. They demand that President Lee Teng-hui, chairman of the Kuomintang, make public the party's financial assets.

that they might have offered bribes to Mr. Roh in return for government favors.

Five more have been summoned for Thursday.

The LG Group owner, Koo Ja Kyung, was the first to return home Wednesday after seven

hours of questioning. The Samsung owner, Lee Kun Hee, had still not emerged late in the evening.

Also summoned Wednesday was the Hyundai honorary chairman, Chung Ju Yung, who told prosecutors he would sub-

mit himself on Thursday.

Two other big names in South Korean business, the Daewoo Group leader, Kim Woo Jung, and the Lotte Group owner, Shin Kyuk-Ho, were summoned on Wednesday, but both are abroad.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### 8 Timorese Flown to Portugal

JAKARTA — Eight East Timorese men who sought asylum in the Dutch Embassy left Jakarta on Wednesday evening on a flight to Portugal via Amsterdam, an official of the International Committee of the Red Cross said.

The official, Henri Fournier, head of the committee's delegation in Jakarta, said: "On the request of the Dutch government and with the full acceptance of the Indonesian authorities, the ICRC has been asked to facilitate the immigration to Portugal of these eight persons from East Timor." He said Portugal, the former colonial power in East Timor, had pledged to accept them. (AFP)

### Malaysia Seeks to Defuse Critics

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia said Wednesday it had stepped up efforts to create a "Malaysian Page" on the Internet to counter criticism in the foreign press, just days after threatening to ban Asiaweek, a regional newsmagazine, for alleged slander.

"We will use the Internet to overcome the problem of confusing reports on Malaysia made by groups bent on undermining the confidence of investors in the country and its leadership," Information Minister Mohamed Rahmat was quoted as saying by the Bernama news agency. (AFP)

### Interference in Tibet Is Denied

BEIJING — China has rejected allegations of religious repression in Tibet, saying that citizens were free to choose and practice their faith and accusing critics of trying to bring the region under foreign control.

The article in the Oct. 30 edition of the Tibet Daily, seen here Wednesday, appeared ahead of a secretive meeting that began Monday in Beijing and is believed to be focused on the controversial selection of the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, Tibet's second-highest religious leader. (AFP)

### China Faults Factory Polluters

BEIJING — China's mushrooming township enterprises are emitting "dangerous" levels of pollution, with 20 million ventures spewing out 4.3 billion tons of waste water last year, reports said Wednesday.

Entrepreneurs pay too much attention to profit and growth rates while neglecting the impact of their activities on the environment, the Guangming Daily quoted Xia Haiyong, a professor at Nanjing University, as saying. (AFP)

### VOICES From Asia

Fidel V. Ramos, president of the Philippines, partly blaming some officials for the high death toll from the typhoon designated Angela and threatening to take them to court for negligence: "How many years have we been talking about disaster preparedness? After several years we expected every municipality to have a preparedness and action plan." (AFP)

Ian Perkin, chief economist of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, about Hong Kong's 3.5 percent unemployment rate, which is high, historically, for Hong Kong and has prompted populist calls for legislative action: "It's a beautiful political issue. It's a dreadful economic issue." (Bloomberg)

## Sri Lankans Reject Relief Agencies' Plea Aid to Refugees Is Blocked

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

COLOMBO — As its advancing troops tighten their grip on the rebel-held city of Jaffna, the government has rejected appeals from the United Nations and international relief agencies for permission to mount stepped-up independent operations to care for tens of thousands of people who have fled the fighting.

Instead, President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga has announced that all food, shelter and medical care must be funneled through the government's own relief operation.

The president's move may put at risk some of the growing support her 15-month-old government has received from Western countries in its effort to defeat the rebels.

It came after a three-week government military offensive on the Jaffna Peninsula at the northern tip of this island country that has dramatically altered the balance of the war with the rebels' organization, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

In fighting that has caused at least 5,000 casualties on the two sides, government troops have arrived, and temporarily halted, almost at the gates of the city of Jaffna, where the Tiger rebels, fighting for an independent state for Sri Lanka's Tamil minority, have made their headquarters for five years.

Many Tamils who live in the peninsula, between 100,000 and 400,000 according to various estimates, have moved eastward from Jaffna into areas of the region still under rebel control.

Relief agencies, supported by accounts given by refugees arriving in government-held areas south of the peninsula, have spoken of vast encampments of people living in the open, in monsoon rains, with little food, shelter, or medical care.

Some accounts have warned of a risk of endemic diseases, including diarrhea and cholera.

UN relief agencies joined a number of relief organizations active in Sri Lanka during the 12-year-old conflict, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, to request the government's help in mounting emergency operations to deliver supplies across government lines into rebel-held areas.

After a meeting Monday at Temple Trees, Mrs. Kumaratunga's heavily fortified residence in Colombo, the re-

quests were turned down.

Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar said at a news conference that the government was skeptical that the agencies would run relief operations impartially and suspicious that large amounts of aid would be diverted to rebel military units.

### Call for a Cease-Fire

Moderate Tamil groups on Wednesday called for an immediate cease-fire in the war and said the flight of refugees from the rebel-held north was out of control, Reuters reported.

"The loss of life has been unprecedentedly heavy," the groups said in a statement, and "people are facing starvation."

## Hanoi Sees Spratly Talks With Manila

Agence France-Presse

HANOI — Vietnam and the Philippines have agreed to resolve peacefully disputes about the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, the Nhan Dan newspaper reported Wednesday.

The official organ of the Communist Party said that the two sides would settle disputes over the Spratlys "through peaceful negotiations in a spirit of friendship and equality, and in accordance with the United Nations 1982 convention on the law of the sea."

The report followed talks in Hanoi on Monday and Tuesday between the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, Vu Khoan, and his Philippine counterpart, Rodolfo Severino.

The meeting, the fourth annual bilateral talks between the two countries, focused on the Spratlys and the South China Sea.

The archipelago, thought to be rich in oil, is claimed in whole or part by Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam. It is considered a potential military flashpoint.

The two men stressed their countries' commitment to making the islands an area of peace, stability, cooperation and development, and urged all concerned parties to respect basic international principles governing the sea.

## GLOBAL FUND MANAGEMENT

### WHICH WAY ARE THE MARKETS MOVING?

*Join the experts as they debate the trends*

DECEMBER 4-5-6 · 1995 · THE REGENT HOTEL · SINGAPORE

"Which Way Are The Markets Moving?" is an enormously successful series of debating style conferences that offers its speakers and audience alike the opportunity to discuss the trends in the world's equity and bonds markets. This conference will also examine the considerable changes that are on the horizon in fund management in southern Asia.

### THE CONFERENCE WILL BE DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING SESSIONS:

- The Global Economic Outlook*
- The World Equity Markets*
- The Role of Derivatives in Fund Management*
- Convertible Bonds*
- Global Fixed-Income & Currency Markets*
- The Asian Markets*

### CONFIRMED SPEAKERS INCLUDE:

- **Dr. Richard Hu**, Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Monetary Authority of Singapore
- **Dato' Dr. Mohd. Munir Abdul Majid**, Chairman, Securities Commission, Malaysia
- **Sir Alan Walters**, Vice Chairman & Director, AIG Trading Group, Inc.
- **David Roche**, Global Strategist and Director, Independent Strategy
- **J. Mark Mobius**, President, Templeton Emerging Markets Fund, Inc.
- **Alan J. Albert**, Senior Managing Director, Merrill Lynch Global Asset Management
- **Donald F. Pitcher, Jr.**, Senior Vice President, Investments, Massachusetts Financial Services
- **Louis G. Navellier**, President, Navellier & Associates Inc.
- **Douglas S. Foreman**, Managing Director, Mid-Cap Equities, Trust Company of the West
- **Peter D. Eberington**, Managing Director, Regent Fund Management Limited
- **Nick Cavalla**, Associate Director, GNI Ltd.
- **George Athanassopoulos**, Head of Structured Currency Derivatives, Asia, NatWest Markets
- **Steven J. Petersohn**, Director, Asian Equity-Linked Securities, Jefferies Pacific Limited
- **Gustaf Bradshaw**, Director, B&I Asset Management
- **Tony Plummer**, Director, International Fixed Interest, Hambros Bank Limited
- **Thomas J. Berger**, Director, Mercury Asset Management plc
- **Tim Guinness**, Joint Managing Director, Guinness Flight Global Asset Management Limited
- **Albert L. Cobetto**, Director and Head, Debt Capital Markets, Salomon Brothers Hong Kong Ltd.
- **Francis Tjia**, Executive Director, Income Partners Asset Management (HK) Limited
- **William S. Kaye**, Managing Partner, Asian Hedge Fund, and Senior Managing Director, Pacific Alliance Group
- **George Teo**, Deputy Chairman, Stock Exchange of Singapore Ltd.
- **Lieven Debruyne**, Fund Manager, Mees Pierson Capital Management (Far East) Ltd.
- **Scobie Dickinson Ward**, Director, Lloyd George Management
- **Richard Graham**, Group Chief Representative in China, Barings
- **John Rogers**, President & Chief Investment Officer, INVESCO Asset Management (Japan) Ltd.
- **Paul Barker**, General Manager, Standard Chartered Equitor Group
- **Chin Ean Wah**, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley Asset Management (S) Ltd.
- **Paul Durham**, Head of Asian Equities, Bankers Trust Funds Management International Limited

Herald Tribune  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Bloomberg  
FINANCIAL MARKETS  
NEWS

BT Fund Managers Limited

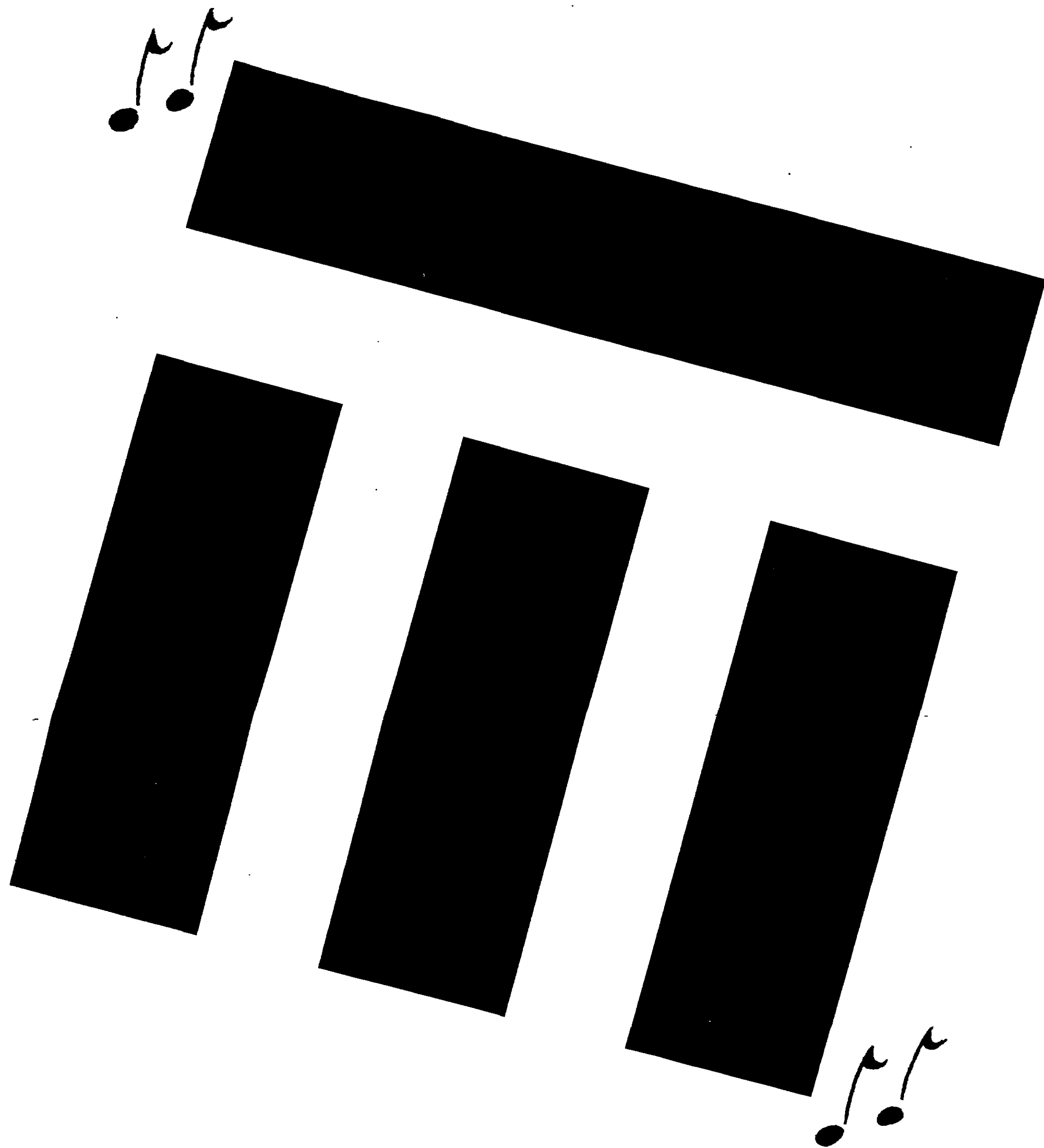
INTERNATIONAL FUND INVESTMENT

MFS  
THE FIRST NAME IN MUTUAL FUNDS

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT: Brenda Erdmann, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Telephone: (44 171) 836 4802 Facsimile: (44 171) 836 0717

*So who insures the insurance?*



## Here comes our Annual Report.

Some will find it music to their ears. For those who prefer reading the score, here's a list of what last year has meant for Swiss Re.

We sold off half the company. Kept the right half for ourselves. (Reinsurance: what we do best.) Restructured it from top to bottom. (Less staff functions, more line.) And struck off an entire echelon. (Moving everyone up to the front.) Reinforced our position in the U.S. (To the tune of \$850 m.) Undertook joint ventures. (For a line of new financial products.) Launched an Asian initiative. (To double our business there in

five years.) And raised our profit by more than a quarter. (Good news for our shareholders.)

As you might notice, reinsurance isn't exactly what you'd call boring. In fact, the daily thrill of loss and profit in managing international risks is enough to keep anyone on their toes.

The memorable numbers all this adds up to can be found in our unabridged Annual Report for the year 1994, a copy of which can be yours for a fax: +41 1 285 40 98.

**Swiss Re**









## INTERNATIONAL



Mr. McNamara returning to his hotel in Hanoi on Wednesday after talks at the Institute for Foreign Relations.

## A Call to 'Draw the Lessons of Vietnam'

### McNamara, in Hanoi, Delivers Anti-War Message

**Agence France-Presse**  
HANOI — Robert S. McNamara, the U.S. defense secretary during the Vietnam War, told his former enemies Wednesday that the conflict he helped to escalate should be a lesson for humanity in the next millennium.

Mr. McNamara, 79, spent almost three hours talking to students and experts at the Foreign Ministry's Institute for International Relations.

"We have to draw the lessons of the Vietnam War to avoid other wars in the next century," a Vietnamese source quoted him as saying.

Mr. McNamara reportedly said that the United States had "underestimated the fighting spirit" of the Vietnamese people.

He played a major role in escalating the war in his 1961-1968 tenure at the Pentagon, but acknowledged this year in his memoirs, "In Retrospect," that decision-making in Washington had been riddled with errors. Mr. McNamara's book, greeted with widespread indignation in the United States, described the war as "a tragic mistake."

A Vietnamese diplomat described Mr. McNamara as a "historic figure" and

said that his visit was "overwhelmingly symbolic and emotional, as he no longer carries any political weight."

"If he had come before the normalization of ties, it would have been far more important," the diplomat said.

The United States and Vietnam completed the normalization of relations three

**'If he had come before the normalization of ties, it would have been far more important.'**

months ago, after the 20th anniversary of the fall of Saigon.

Mr. McNamara arrived in Vietnam late Tuesday to help organize a conference on the Vietnam War to be held next year involving several of the key players in the conflict.

The emotional climax of the visit is likely to come Thursday, when Mr. McNamara is to meet with his former enemy, General Vo Nguyen Giap, now 83.

### 2 Dissidents Sentenced

Vietnam sentenced two longtime Communist dissidents to prison Wednesday on charges of acting against the interests of the state, and the family of one of them was quoted as saying he might not survive the sentence, Reuters reported from Hanoi.

Hoang Minh Chinh, 76, and Do Trung Hieu, 57, were imprisoned for 12 months and 15 months respectively, a court official said. He said both would be given 15 days to appeal their sentences.

Mr. Chinh, a former head of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy, was first arrested in June.

His family said that he had been accused of having circulated a petition calling for the rehabilitation of more than 30 senior officials purged during the 1960s.

Mr. Hieu, a former soldier and war veterans' activist, was arrested at the same time, reportedly for distributing anti-communist propaganda.

A Paris-based group, Alliance Vietnam Liberté, quoted Mr. Chinh's family and a doctor as saying there were serious concerns about his health and that he might not survive his prison term.

## UN Hears of Iraq Radiation Bomb

### Probe Finds Baghdad Looked Into Rare Weapon

By Robin Wright  
Los Angeles Times

**WASHINGTON** — In a new revelation about Iraq's weapons programs, the chief UN weapons inspector, Rolf Ekeus, has told the Security Council that Baghdad experimented with a radiological weapon, a rare tool of warfare because of its unstable nature.

The weapon would take material heavily radiated in a reactor and disperse it in the air or over the ground to sicken or kill opposition forces.

The damage from the explosion in 1986 of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor in Ukraine was due to the dispersal of highly radioactive particles — the same

principle as the proposed Iraqi weapon. UN officials said after Mr. Ekeus's briefing Tuesday.

The United Nations is still in the first stages of uncovering details of the program and does not yet know the extent of Baghdad's experiments. But recently uncovered documents show it was part of Iraq's crash weapons program.

A UN official said Tuesday: "All we know at this stage is that the Iraqis were interested in irradiating material and then dispersing it with traditional means of explosives — bombs or artillery shells."

Few countries have tried to develop radiological weapons. In the early 1980s, the United States and the Soviet Union

jointly proposed a treaty at disarmament talks in Geneva to prohibit their use. But the proposal never got anywhere.

During the Korean War, the United States reportedly toyed with the idea of developing a radiological weapon, but decided it would be too unstable and complicated, arms experts said.

Radiological weapons are among the most dangerous to handle.

"Most people considered it a pretty dumb weapon," said Charles Duelfer, deputy chief arms inspector at the United Nations.

Radiological weapons are not covered under UN Resolution 687, which in 1991 called for the destruction of Iraq's weapons of

mass destruction, defined as nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missiles.

Although the weapons do not cause nuclear explosions, Mr. Ekeus told the Security Council that they might be covered by a broad interpretation of Resolution 707, which deals with nuclear programs.

In an interview, Mr. Ekeus said Iraq had not yet provided any of the necessary documents to support its claims that it has destroyed biological weapons.

"We haven't seen the documentation, so that gives us cause for concern," he said. The Iraqis generally kept detailed records on the origin, manufacture, use and destruction of major weapons systems.

## UN Retains Trade Ban Against Iraq

Reuters

**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — The Security Council on Wednesday left the five-year-old trade embargo against Iraq unchanged at its regular six-week review, diplomats said.

With United Nations inspectors still reviewing data on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, there was little chance that any council member would ask for an easing of any of the embargoes, particularly the ban on oil exports.

Iraq has been under sanctions since it invaded Kuwait in August 1990. Among the Security Council's demands is the scrapping of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, which is linked to the oil embargo.

Britain's chief delegate, Sir John Weston, said, "It is the will of the council to continue the existing sanctions."

He said that Iraq had not complied with arms demands, returned stolen property taken during its occupation of Kuwait or stopped its terrorist activities.

## U.S. Justices, in Shift, Bolster Seizures of Criminal's Assets

By Joan Biskupic  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Supreme Court has strengthened the hand of prosecutors to seize a drug trafficker's property and possessions. The court ruled, 8 to 1, that after a criminal accepts a plea bargain, a judge need not determine whether all the assets seized by the government were tied to the defendant's crimes.

The justices also ruled that the defendant need not be told that he is waiving a right to a jury trial on the government's seizure of his property and bank accounts. The majority said forfeiture is an element of sentencing and, as such, is not covered by the constitutional right to a jury trial.

The ruling, arising from a Wyoming drug case, is a departure from the court's recent trend of placing limits on the government's ability to demand asset forfeitures as an element of criminal sentencing.

Defendants' rights advocates said the ruling may encourage

prosecutors to take cars, houses and other property that is not connected to the wrongdoing. Some of the proceeds from the sale of seized property often go to the prosecutors and police agencies involved in the case.

Justice John Paul Stevens, who dissented, cautioned that the decision could allow "a wealthy defendant [to] bargain for a light sentence by voluntarily 'forfeiting' property to which the government had no statutory entitlement."

The defendant in this case, Joseph Libretti, was charged in 1992 with several federal crimes arising from his alleged operation of a cocaine and marijuana distribution organization in Wyoming and Colorado. Four days into a trial, Mr. Libretti signed a plea agreement under which he agreed to plead guilty to engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise and give up several pieces of property, various firearms, bank accounts and other assets.

The government, in return, sought a sentence of 20 years in prison, at least 10 years less than

what Mr. Libretti would have gotten if he had been convicted on all the other charges. The plea deal also said Mr. Libretti waived his right to a jury trial, but the judge did not fully explain that he was also waiving a trial right on criminal forfeiture.

Among the property seized was land in Wyoming, two condominiums, two automobiles, a mobile home, computers, a diamond ring, cash and bank accounts. Mr. Libretti argued that the judge should have made factual findings on which items were actually tied to his crime.

In its ruling Tuesday, the Supreme Court said the federal statute on which Mr. Libretti relied for judicial fact-finding relates to a defendant's admission of guilt in a plea agreement.

A forfeiture provision embodied in a plea agreement is of an entirely different nature, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor said for the majority. "Forfeiture is an element of the sentence imposed following conviction or, as here, a plea of guilty, and thus falls outside the scope" of the fact-finding rule at issue.



Probably the best beer in the world.

# Balkan Luxury At ITT Sheraton

\*AT&T World Connect® service unavailable in land-based countries/territories/countries in countries called outside the U.S.; \*\*After calling is available in the U.S. only; AT&T World Connect® prices consist of CallDrops® rates plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling. AT&T USADirect® service is available from all the countries listed above. \*Public phones require deposit of coin or phone card by dial tone. †Local 010-800-6111 from major business hours. ‡Local 010, local number. §Area 019, outside level. ¶Not yet available in every phone. \*\*\*Public phones require local coin payment through the call duration. \*\*\*\*Not available from public phones. \*\*\*\*\*Not available from all areas. †††Not served due time 500 when calling from public phones, no phone-number, "Landline." \*\*World Connect® termination in designated countries only. A World Connect® Service code must be placed in the country. ©1995 AT&T



## EUROPE

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Boost for War Crimes Panel

### U.S. Gives In on Intelligence Data

**Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches**

**WASHINGTON** — The United States will supply the international tribunal investigating war crimes in the former Yugoslavia with any intelligence information relevant to its inquiries, the State Department said Wednesday.

The department's spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said: "If we have any information, whether it's open-source information, unclassified information, or intelligence information, that we believe is pertinent to the question of war crimes, we will find a way to get that to" Judge Richard Goldstone, the tribunal's.

Mr. Burns' statement was at odds with the administration's attitude on Tuesday, when the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said there were "certain types of intelligence information that our government cannot share with the international community" for security reasons.

Mr. McCurry was commenting on reports that Judge Goldstone had complained to the United States that he was disappointed in the "quality and timeliness" of the information he was providing to the tribunal at The Hague.

Mr. Burns said that in providing information to the tribunal, Washington would seek to protect the sources. "But we

have an obligation to do this and we will do it," he added.

He said U.S. officials would pledge their readiness to provide all relevant information to Judge Goldstone when he visits Washington next week.

Meanwhile, as the Bosnian peace talks continued in Ohio, the Clinton administration appeared to be divided over comments made last week by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher that two top Bosnian Serbian leaders would have to be removed from power.

He said that Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic, both of whom have been charged with war crimes by the Goldstone tribunal, would have to go before NATO could send a peace force to the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Burns said Tuesday that the statement represented official U.S. policy.

But other officials said Tuesday that he misspoke, and that such a position limited the flexibility of U.S. negotiators and put political constraints on a NATO military operation.

"The charitable thing to say is that the secretary didn't quite get it right," a senior official said. "Certainly it is something we all feel emotionally and morally. But it is not the U.S. government's position."

The lack of a unified position on deploying the NATO force — which would include up to 25,000 U.S. troops — reflects the tension between the urge to make peace at a time when the three Balkan presidents seem to want to do so and the desire to see that those responsible for atrocities are brought to justice. (Reuters, NYT)

## Hungarian Leader Praises U.S. Role

**International Herald Tribune**

Gyula Horn is the prime minister of Hungary. He heads a Socialist-Liberal coalition that holds 72 percent of the seats in the Hungarian Parliament. Mr. Horn, who once served as his country's foreign minister, spoke with Erik Ipsen of the International Herald Tribune in London.

Q. Are you encouraged by the opening of the Bosnian peace talks in Dayton?

A. I find it positive that American foreign policy has played such an outstanding and active role in this process.

Q. Are you disappointed that today you could not instead be praising the successful European efforts to end this conflict?

A. The European Union committed a lot of mistakes earlier, at the beginning of the 1990s. Earlier, the Americans committed many mistakes as well.

Q. Some observers have criticized the peace talks as bowing to the notion of partition and even of ethnic cleansing?

A. The ethnic composition in many areas has changed. Indeed it is not certain that everyone will be able to go back to their homeland, but the opportunity must be offered to them.

Q. How hopeful are you that the talks will succeed?

A. Late last month, I went to Belgrade. What I noted there was that the decisive majority, not counting the extremists, are interested in ending the war and in restoring peace. The economic sanctions have had a very severe impact on the Yugoslav economy, especially on the economy of Serbia, practically paralyzing it.

Q. What do you see as the key issues to be resolved in the talks?

A. In the course of discussions I have had both in Belgrade and in Zagreb a few basic issues have emerged. There is a need for a comprehensive settlement. That means that peacemaking in Bosnia-Herzegovina must include the reintegration of eastern Slavonia into Croatia.

A second element is the question of the refugees. The possibility has got to be created that the 1.5 million refugees should be able to return to their homeland. In order to achieve that, international guarantees have to be created. It is very important that those who return to their homeland should be able to live unharmed. This is a key issue of the whole settlement.

The third question is the recognition of the borders. Without recognizing the borders of Croatia there will be no lasting peace.

Next there is the need to restore normal economic conditions. This prospect may stimulate all the participating parties in the peace process.

And last, but not least, it is also an important element of the settlement to start negotiations on ways to control existing weapons.

Q. Looking now to your east, are you troubled by the situation in Russia where once again the country is in the hands of an ailing leader?

A. For a period of time we are dealing with a rather uncertain Russia. What we in the east-central European region are interested in is that the situation in Russia should be stabilized.

## U.K. Holds New Suspect In French Bombings

**Reuters**

**LONDON** — British police said Wednesday that a man identified as Rachid Ramda would appear in a London court Thursday charged with conspiring to cause an explosion in France.

Mr. Ramda, 26, was charged with "unlawfully and maliciously conspiring with others to cause an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property" in France, a police spokeswoman said.

She did not give Mr. Ramda's nationality.

An extradition warrant has been issued for the suspect. Three other people arrested in connection with a series of bombings in France remain in custody, the spokeswoman said.

One of the suspects being held is Aboi Fares, who French police believe masterminded the bomb attacks.

A French daily said officials in Algiers knew Mr. Fares as Rachid R., aged 26.

Paris blames militant Algerian Muslims for the bombings in France that have killed seven people and wounded 170 since July.

France said Wednesday it had seriously damaged the ability of suspected Algerian Muslim extremists to conduct terrorist bombings on its soil but that the danger was not over.

"It is clear today that we have struck a substantial blow at the structure of the network responsible for the series of attacks that we have experienced," Interior Minister Jean-Louis Debré told Parliament.

"But vigilance remains more necessary than ever," he said.

"The government continues — and will continue — to fight terrorism with all its strength, and with the help and support of European police forces."

Paris has asked Britain to detain Mr. Fares until an extradition request can be made.

France believes that he is tied to Algeria's Armed Islamic Group, which has claimed responsibility for the bombings. The group accuses France of siding with Algeria's military government in the civil war with Muslim fundamentalists.

A warrant for Mr. Fares links him to a bomb blast outside a Paris underground railroad station on Oct. 6 in which 13 people were wounded.

Investigators also pressed their search for other suspects in France, rounding up several individuals for questioning in raids near Lyon.

The target of the latest raids was a suspected Islamic network that the police said was operating in the town of Chasse-sur-Rhône, outside Lyon.

France last week arrested a key suspect, Boualem Bensaid, 27, in Paris along with five alleged accomplices.

He has been placed under investigation for attempted murder, destruction of property with explosives, illegal use of explosives and criminal terrorist conspiracy after officials said they overheard him on a wiretapped phone ordering the car-bombing of a marketplace in the northern French city of Lille.

## CORRECTION

Due to a typing error in the Nov. 7 sponsored section on Lebanon, an incorrect figure was given concerning the number of passengers carried by Middle East Airlines last year. The correct figure is 780,000.

## Serbs Pardon U.S. Journalist

**Reuters**

**BELGRADE** — David Rohde, an American journalist, has been freed from a Bosnian Serbian prison after being "pardoned" by the Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serbian press bureau said Wednesday.

Mr. Rohde, who works for the Christian Science Monitor, was sentenced to 15 days imprisonment after being accused of entering Bosnian Serbian territory with false papers on Oct. 29.

The U.S. government, which demanded the reporter's release, accused the Bosnian Serbs of putting him in front of a kangaroo court. The detention became an issue at the peace talks in Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Karadzic signed the pardon after an appeal from Mr. Rohde's family for his release from prison in the northern Bosnian town of Bijeljina.

## Germany Sentences Neo-Nazis

**Reuters**

**DORTMUND, Germany** — A leading neo-Nazi, Meinolf Schönborn, was sentenced to 27 months in prison on Wednesday for continuing to lead the National Front party even after it was banned in 1992.

The presiding judge of the Dortmund court, Manfred Reichel, said: "Deep inside, Schönborn never accepted the ban on the party."

The judge also expressed amazement that the police had ignored Mr. Schönborn's flourishing trade from his home in bumper stickers, button badges, T-shirts and books, which were manufactured by his own publishing house.

The court handed down a tougher sentence than the two years prosecutors had requested. It also sentenced two former National Front board members to 10 months in prison.

Mr. Schönborn's lawyers portrayed him as a law-abiding businessman and produced witnesses confirming the defendant's assertions that he did not plan to build up the party organization again.

The government banned the party and the police raided its offices in 40 cities three years ago in the first decisive step against mounting racist violence that followed unification in 1990. At the time, Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters called the ban an "unmistakable warning signal" to the extreme right.

The party adopted policies enunciated by Hitler's National Socialists. It also said it had created a "nationalist action commando" to fight foreigners, political opponents and the state, and organized military exercises for its members.

In its raids, the police unearthed weapons, ammunition and materials to make bombs.



DARN TOOTIN' — Mayor Bram Peper of Rotterdam blowing a whistle Wednesday during a police protest over pay.

## Pro-Reform Parties Advance in Georgia

**TBILISI, Georgia** — Only three of Georgia's 54 parties and blocs, all center-right and sympathetic to reform, cleared the 5 percent barrier needed to win parliamentary seats by proportional representation in last Sunday's vote, election officials said Wednesday.

The three parties are Eduard A. Shevardnadze's Georgian Citizen's Union, the National Democratic Party led by Iria Sarisvili and the All-Georgian Union of Rebirth led by Aslan Abashidze.

The Communists won 4.6 percent of the vote, according to preliminary results from all of Georgia's 75 voting districts. The final tally is to be announced Friday, but significant changes are not expected.

In that event, Mr. Shevardnadze's Georgian Citizen's Union will hold the largest number of seats in the Parliament, controlling about 23 percent of the vote.

In a separate election Sunday Mr. Shevardnadze won the presidency with 75 percent of the vote.

The National Democratic Party and the All-Georgian Union of Rebirth each received from 7 percent to 8 percent of the vote. Both are center-right groups very likely to play the part of a loyal opposition, generally favorable to reform.

Of the 235 seats in the Parliament, 150 are to be decided according to proportional voting from party lists and 75 from regional first-past-the-post polling. Ten more have been set aside for Abkhazia and South Ossetia, which boycotted the polls.

Of 75 district-wide contests, only 33 resulted in a final decision. The remaining seats must be decided in runoff elections on Nov. 19. (AFP)

## U.K. Pressed on Ulster

**BELFAST** — Britain was under mounting Irish pressure on Wednesday to find a way out of a year-old impasse blocking Northern Ireland's path to permanent peace.

Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland is calling for a British-Irish summit meeting to try to end the deadlock before a visit by President Bill Clinton later this month, news reports from Dublin said. Irish government officials refused to comment on the reports.

In Belfast, key nationalist leaders, with support from Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, intensified demands for London to move to all-party peace talks and drop its insistence that IRA guerrillas must first surrender weapons. (Reuters)

## Eurocorps Gears Up

**STRASBOURG** — The Eurocorps, described by its supporters as the nucleus of a future European army, will become operational next month, its German commander, Helmut Willmann, said Wednesday.

He said that he would formally declare the corps operational on Nov. 30, at the end of an exercise by some units of the 50,000-member force, which includes soldiers from France, Germany, Spain, Belgium and Luxembourg.

About 10,000 soldiers from the five countries will take part in the military exercise that is to start on Nov. 18 in the Ardennes region of Belgium and France. (Reuters)

## A Swede Begs Off

**STOCKHOLM** — The Swedish co-ordination minister, Jan Nygren said Wednesday that he would not seek to become the leader of the governing Social Democrats, and thereby prime minister, because of an agreement with his son.

Mr. Nygren, 45, said in an interview with the newspaper Blekinge Läns that he had promised his 14-year-old son that he would not be a candidate for the post when the party leader and prime minister, Ingvar Carlsson, steps down at a party congress in March. "My marriage broke up because of my work," Mr. Nygren said. "I don't intend to risk my relationship with my son." (AFP)

## Gibraltar Gets Help

**LONDON** — The British government announced plans Wednesday to strengthen the economy of Gibraltar.

The Foreign Office minister, David Davis, speaking in Gibraltar, said that Britain would assist in the enforcement of financial-service rules and provide advice on developing tourism and other industries.

London also is ready to pay the healthcare costs of pensioners who retire to Gibraltar from Britain, he said. (Reuters)

## Translation Aid Set

**BRUSSELS** — The European Union approved plans Wednesday to help overcome language barriers that hinder business in the 15-member bloc.

The European Commission earmarked

15 million ECU, (\$19.5 million) for the development of a range of high-technology translation services. Projects include electronic dictionaries, computerized grammar- and style-checkers and networks that will enable business people to consult translators during meetings. (AP)

## EU Tackles Fraud

**BRUSSELS** — The European Commission promised new steps Wednesday to toughen scrutiny of spending and combat fraud.

The Commission said it would adopt or renew spending programs only after evaluating the most efficient way to pay for them. It also pledged to increase the frequency of internal audits and ensure that new spending programs are as "fraud-proof" as possible. (AP)

## European Union events set for Thursday

**BRUSSELS** — The EU council of ministers meets on consumer problems.

**BRUSSELS** — Karel van Miert, commissioner for competition policy, meets with the German economics minister, Ginter Rexrodt.

**ERFURT, Germany** — The commission president, Jacques Santer, visits former East German regions and attends meetings of regional leaders before the Europa Forum in Berlin on Friday.

**ATHENS** — Neil Kinnock, commissioner for transportation, begins an official two-day visit, including meetings with the Greek merchant marine minister, Georgios Katsifara, and the transportation minister, Evangelos Venizelos.

**COPENHAGEN** — Franz Fischer, commissioner for agriculture, meets with the Danish agriculture minister, Henrik Dam Christensen.

**BRUSSELS** — Sir Leon Brittan, commissioner for external trade, addresses the International Federation of Phonographic Industries.

**BRUSSELS** — Edith Cresson, commissioner for research, addresses a conference on the Socrates project.

**Penal Code Approved**

The Parliament on Wednesday approved the first overhaul of Spain's criminal law in more than a century as it voted in a new penal code that cracks down on corruption and introduces laws prohibiting racism and sexual harassment. The Associated Press reported.

# Communists Recapture Russian Limelight

By Michael Specter  
New York Times Service

**MOSCOW** — As a man trained in philosophy, Gennadi A. Zyuganov loves to toss around the big words of the 20th century.

He is forever talking about the Social Democrats of Britain and the egalitarianism of Sweden. And about how liberalism changes when it travels from Germany to Italy to Spain.

But there is one word you almost never hear him say: communism. For some people, particularly in Russia these days, that would be understandable. For the active, voluble and extremely popular chairman of what is still called the Communist Party, it seems a little bit strange.

But it is hard to argue with success, and in five years Mr. Zyuganov, 51, has succeeded in taking a moribund political movement and turning it into the most popular party in Russia.

As the Dec. 17 parliamentary elections draw near, there no longer seems any doubt that Communists will have a dominant role in a heavily divided legislature. The question is whether they will have the power to slow the policies of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

"You know that they cannot rule in the traditional sense," said Mascha Volkenshtein, a sociologist and pollster.

"The president rules Russia. But the Communists are the party that appeals to people who don't like the way things have turned out. And that's a lot of people."

As Mr. Zyuganov himself has said, sometimes the best thing one can say

about the Communist Party is that it has a terrific name recognition.

Although Nov. 7 is still celebrated throughout the country as Revolution Day, the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, most Russians, even Communists, now regard the old Soviet system as a disaster. But many are appalled at the psychological and social turmoil caused by the free market.

Like many people elsewhere in the former Soviet empire, particularly in

**'For better or worse, these people are new kinds of Communists, and they have a lot of support.'**

East European countries, where voters have reacted to the pain of economic change by returning Communists to power, Russians are trying to find a different path.

And the Communists are trying to make that path their own. Mr. Yeltsin has already been pushed away from liberal policies by nationalists and Communists in the last three years. A Communist victory next month would only increase the pressure to turn back the clock.

"We gathered two million signatures in 10 days," Mr. Zyuganov said, referring to the petitions from voters required of each party that seeks to run. "No party got half as many. Others paid

for their support. We didn't spend a kopeck." Mr. Zyuganov says he believes in a multiparty system, private property, freedom of religion and lots of choice.

"Labels cause too many problems," he said in an interview.

"Two basic ideas compete in the world today," he said. "Light and dark. Look at all the world's religions. The message is love your neighbor. We have the same goals. Communists never invented anything. Nobody said they did. They simply try to implement a vision of truth and justice that you can find in any fairy tale."

Fairy tales have their problems, though. As Russia completes its two-day holiday honoring the Bolshevik Revolution, with Mr. Zyuganov laying the obligatory wreath on Lenin's Tomb, people are beginning to wonder whether, after five years of faltering reforms, communism could really return to the land it nearly destroyed? And what would happen if it did?

Mr. Zyuganov tries to portray a future Communist Russia that caters to the needs of the many without offending the dreams of the few.

He knows that the old party line is no longer acceptable. So he has moved to the center, calling for orderly, restrained renationalization of some, not all, industries. He says the land ought to belong to the people.

Knowing that the crime epidemic worries almost everyone, he has promised law and order, and points out that his people are not the same ones who for seven decades deprived people of their civil liberties.

He says the Constitution, which

## González Dares Foes To Call Vote Of Censure

**MADRID** — Prime Minister Felipe González, undaunted by the creation of a Senate committee to probe Spain's "dirty war" against ETA in the 1980s, dared his divided opponents Wednesday to call a vote of no-confidence.

"You want to change the government? Submit a vote of censure," the embattled Socialist prime minister told Parliament.

Earlier Wednesday, the Senate formally set up an investigating committee that could be even more politically damaging for Mr. González than current court inquiries into the murders of 27 suspected Basque separatists from 1983 to 1987.

The prime minister, who denies any knowledge of this campaign by security forces and hired gunmen, was asked in Parliament whether the defeat last month of his 1996 budget was tantamount to a vote of no-confidence, as Economy Minister Pedro Solbes has admitted.

"Under the constitution, no," he replied.

Increasingly cornered by the dirty war scandal, Mr. González has already promised to hold an election in March, a year ahead of schedule.

He refuses to bring it forward any further, knowing that, while the opposition managed to throw out his budget, it would not be able to agree on an alternative leader as required before a vote of no-confidence can be held.

The Spanish Constitution says a government cannot be voted out in Parliament before a "constructive" alternative is ready, with a new prime minister and an agreed program of government. That is something the broad spectrum of parties now arrayed against Mr. González could not muster.

The investigating committee will begin formal proceedings next Thursday. A series of court cases has already opened, and the Supreme Court is now trying to assess whether there is enough evidence to prosecute Mr. González for the dirty war. It has asked Parliament to lift the immunity of former Interior Minister José Barrionuevo so that he can be questioned as a suspect in a particular kidnapping.

The cases focus in part on secret papers, already disclosed and published in the local press, which the opposition says prove the government engineered the illegal campaign.

The papers are part of a stash of more than 1,000 secret military files stolen four years ago. Mr. González told Parliament on Wednesday that the files still had not been recovered.

■ **Penal Code Approved**

The Parliament on Wednesday approved the first overhaul of Spain's criminal law in more than a century as it voted in a new penal code that cracks down on corruption and introduces laws prohibiting racism and sexual harassment. The Associated Press reported.



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Indelible War Crimes

Of the prospective provisions of a peace accord, none is more urgent than a constitutional mandate for the prosecution of war crimes. On all sides of the nearly four-year conflict, the rules of war, designed to ensure a minimal decency, have been crassly broken. A war crimes tribunal set up by the United Nations in The Hague has now indicted 40 Bosnian Serbs and one Bosnian Croat. For maximum effect, however, the call for justice needs to be embedded in the structure of a Bosnian state. It needs to be treated not simply as a foreign imposition but as an obligation that the reluctant partners in a new Bosnia have taken upon themselves.

Such a provision can have scant appeal for the Bosnian Serbs. Their top leaders, including Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic, could not make it to the Dayton peace talks for fear of being arrested on the war crimes charges that have been brought against them at the international tribunal. The draft Bosnian constitution written up by American officials would compel "all competent authorities" in any part of the country to work with the tribunal and with international human rights groups as well.

This is a harsh demand, and one that no

doubt complicates some of the diplomacy. Serbia's president, who is representing the Bosnian Serbs at Dayton, would prefer to have a little leeway to allow him to remove the two top Bosnian Serbs in his own political fashion. But why would Serbia, itself a country eager to escape international economic sanctions and to find a quick path back to Western favor, want to delay the departure of the Karadzic-Mladic pair? Why would other Bosnian Serbs want to keep this totally discredited duo as their leaders one day longer than they had?

The United States has been a strong force in creating the war crimes tribunal. So it is perplexing to read that the chief prosecutor has complained of American delays in handing over intelligence that might be used against criminal suspects.

The intelligence agencies are always careful to protect their prerogatives, but there can be no denying the overwhelming force of the demand for the prompt and full furnishing of all relevant information on war crimes. It is the key to enlisting the serious cooperation of others in the prosecution. It is a political necessity and a moral necessity, too.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Helms Goes Too Far

Because of the obstinacy of Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the United States does not have an ambassador in Beijing at a time when relations with China have reached their most delicate and dangerous point in more than 20 years. President Bill Clinton's choice for this crucial post is former Senator Jim Sasser of Tennessee, a moderate Democrat who could normally count on easy confirmation from his former colleagues. Mr. Sasser could be using his considerable political skills and closeness to Mr. Clinton to improve communications between the two capitals and provide the kind of consistent attention that the president himself or the secretary of state is unable to give. He ought to be confirmed without further delay.

Mr. Sasser's nomination has been held up first by Chinese diplomatic gamesmanship and then by that of Mr. Helms. While the United States tries to restrain Chinese bellicosity over Taiwan and the South China Sea, constrain its missile sales to Pakistan, enforce trade agreements and ease Beijing's repression of human rights, Mr. Sasser is left cooling his heels in Washington.

Americans are also being deprived of the services of ambassadors in South Africa, Pakistan, Lebanon, Indonesia and 12 other countries. Further, Mr. Helms is delaying ratification of a treaty that would reduce the number of Russian nuclear warheads by two-thirds and a convention banning chemical weapons. Mr. Helms, a Republican who heads the Foreign Relations Committee, has short-sightedly given his drive to destroy three independent foreign policy agencies precedence over these urgent issues. He is wrong about the agencies, too.

Earlier this year he proposed legislation that would put the functions of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Agency for International Development

and the U.S. Information Agency under direct State Department control, breaking up their expert staffs and eliminating most of the money they need to do their jobs.

Keeping the information agency independent insulates its work, including the Voice of America, from diplomatic pressures. Keeping the arms control agency independent means that there is someone to speak up against proliferation in North Korea, weapons sales by China and French nuclear testing when silence might seem diplomatically convenient. Keeping the foreign aid agency independent assures that humanitarian assistance and support for democratic institutions will not lose out to pork-barrel gifts for friendly governments that may also be corrupt or dictatorial.

Nevertheless, Mr. Helms gathered enough votes for his assault on these agencies to assure Senate passage. But in August, Senate Democrats blocked the bill with a threatened filibuster. After they turned back two cloture votes, the bill was withdrawn from floor consideration.

Mr. Helms retaliated with breathtaking disproportion, shutting down the entire work of the Foreign Relations Committee until his bill comes to a vote. Senator John Kerry has proposed compromises on the administration's behalf, but negotiations have gone nowhere. Mr. Helms continues to insist on cutting operating funds so savagely that nothing meaningful would be left.

It would be nice if the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee put the national interest ahead of bureaucratic vendettas. Apparently he will not. Perhaps the Democrats should let his reorganization measure come to the floor. If it passes, the president could veto it. The ambassadors and the treaties Mr. Helms holds hostage should not have to wait any longer for their release.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Stingy and Devious

Two arguments are getting badly mangled in the American welfare debate. In justifying their drastic cuts, many Republicans in Congress argue that there is something wrong in the country having to do with the failure of personal generosity and private giving to the poor. That is one thing. But they then take a huge leap and say that if government gets out of the way by cutting back on assistance to the poor, there will be an outpouring of private help and voluntarism.

There is a strong case to be made that there has been a drop in giving and volunteering, and that is true even though Americans have built an enviable network of voluntary charitable agencies. A 1994 survey by Independent Sector, a Washington organization that studies nonprofit charities, found "a downward trend" in both giving and volunteering. There is no denying the need to re-establish a stronger public ethic of generosity, especially among the better off. Endless examples of rightly embarrassed prominent people whose pitifully small contributions have, one way and another, come to public attention illustrate the point.

If the Republicans were simply insisting that government programs are insufficient to the job and no substitute for private giving, they would be right. But they have gone on to contend that if government got out of the way, private efforts to help the poor would proliferate. There is no evidence for this.

As Dana Milbank reported recently in The Wall Street Journal, the private and church-based organizations doing the most to help the poor are alarmed by the cutbacks in aid to the poor being contemplated in Congress. Far from strengthening private efforts, a group of 44 religious groups wrote to the Senate leadership this summer, the cutbacks could "completely overwhelm our resources for serving the needy." Many of these groups receive some financing from government, and an Independent Sector study found that just to keep up current efforts the private organizations would need to see contributions increase by 124 percent between now and 2002.

Does anyone believe Americans are all on the verge of becoming that generous? And no private or church-based agency is in a position to make up for cuts in basic forms of help for the poor in medical care, food stamps and welfare.

The country does need to re-examine the whole structure of private and governmental charity. There is a need to strengthen the less bureaucratic approaches that volunteers can bring to the effort to help the poor. But dismantling the government's systems of support is the wrong place to start. We suspect that the spirit behind the cutbacks in government help is, unfortunately, the same stingy spirit that is driving down private giving. That spirit needs to change.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Time for Israelis and Friends to Choose Their Camp

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — After the murder of Yitzhak Rabin there is an understandable desire to dismiss his assassin as a lone gunman from outside the pale of Israeli political life and call for a period of national unity. Those impulses are wrong, all wrong, and the man who could have told you that best was Yitzhak Rabin.

This is not a time for unity. This is a time for taking sides. That is what Yitzhak Rabin was doing when he was shot.

He was not muzzling his voice or blurring his aims. He was taking a principled stand in favor of a historic compromise with the Palestinians — to share the land of Israel-Palestine between the two peoples who called it home.

We do not honor Mr. Rabin by avoiding that choice. We honor him by making that choice. We honor him by helping in every democratic way possible to enlarge the Israeli majority in favor of peace with the Arabs, because, as Mr. Rabin knew, that is the only hope for preserving a secure, democratic Jewish state.

The Likud party leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, has been doing his best to paint Yigal Amir, Mr. Rabin's assassin, as a lone

gunman — the Lee Harvey Oswald of Israel. No, no, no. Yigal Amir was no Lee Harvey Oswald. Lee Harvey Oswald was a lone gunman whose politics had nothing to do with the Democratic or Republican parties. Yigal Amir was a lone gunman whose politics are virtually identical with those of Mr. Netanyahu's Likud party and its allies in the Orthodox Jewish right. Likud never would have accepted Mr. Amir's means, but it cannot deny that it shares his ends — bringing the Israeli-Palestinian peace process to a halt so that Israel will never have to leave the West Bank.

Mr. Netanyahu wants us to believe that Mr. Amir is deranged. Sorry, Mr. Amir is not deranged. He is just your average religious right-wing hard-liner, who listened to Likud's verbal attacks on Mr. Rabin, who saw the posters depicting Mr. Rabin as a Nazi SS officer, and just took it all to its logical extreme.

Naturally, Mr. Netanyahu wants to disguise his connection to Mr. Amir. Oh, he says, with mock sincerity, Likud will sup-

port the Labor government in its vote of confidence because Israeli governments should only be changed "by ballots, not bullets" — and to do otherwise would be to give in to the will of this crazy assassin.

Mr. Netanyahu wants us to believe that what the assassin represented was the idea of undemocratic change. Nonsense. Yigal Amir represented the idea of stopping the peace process with the Palestinians — an idea that he and Mr. Netanyahu share. That is what Mr. Netanyahu wants to hide, but Mr. Amir sticks to him like Velcro.

The reason why Mr. Rabin had nothing but contempt for most members of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, why he lambasted them on his last visit here, was that he was in a war for peace, and these so-called American Jewish leaders had left him alone on the battlefield because they did not have the courage to take a stand.

Israelis and American Jews are divided on the question of peace, but not 50-50. If Israel were truly that divided, the peace process that Mr. Rabin embarked upon two years ago would never have gone this far. The silent majorities in both com-

munities want this process to succeed, but they have been too passive, too willing to let Mr. Rabin carry the burden alone.

Let's not have any illusions. There is only one way to honor Yitzhak Rabin, and that is to fulfill his vision. To do that now requires others to stand up for that vision with the same courage with which he stood up for it, and to fight for it with the same vigor with which he fought for it.

That was the meaning of King Hussein's remarkable eulogy, in which he said that when he died he hoped it would be the same way his grandfather and Mr. Rabin died, taking a bullet on the battlefield of peace, because that is the only death worthy of such a life.

And so the king implored the mourners: "Let us not keep silent. Let our voices rise high to speak of our commitment to peace for all times to come. And let us tell those who live in darkness, who are the enemies of life and true faith, this is where we stand. This is our camp."

He is so right. For everything there is a season, and this is the season of choices. Yitzhak Rabin made his. How about you?

The New York Times.

## Toward More Efficient State Capitalism, if Beijing Has Its Way

By Philip Bowring

BEIJING — A new era is creeping in. China's decision to reduce tax breaks for foreign-invested enterprises and special economic zones is more than just a technical adjustment.

Together with the revival of the State Planning Commission and administrative attempts to control credit, prices and labor movement, it signifies new directions for China's economy as it moves into a post-Deng phase. It also carries a political message.

Depending on one's viewpoint, the tax move can be seen as reflecting the success of the Deng reforms or as signaling problems ahead. It can be simultaneously interpreted as the logical next step in China's development, or as backtracking from progress toward a market economy in which the state plays a diminishing role.

There is no doubt that tax-free capital goods imports, and low to negligible profits taxes in the special economic zones, have been almost as important as low wages in attracting foreign investment

into labor-intensive export industries. These produce most of China's \$150 billion in exports, and have given it a large trade surplus for four out of the past five years.

But the tax breaks are a serious distortion. They became one of many impediments to joining the World Trade Organization, they increased income disparity between coastal and inland provinces, and they deprived the central government of revenue.

Given China's trade surplus and strong capital inflow, the full impact of changes will emerge only gradually. However, at the end of the day they signal less emphasis on foreign trade and light industry.

Whether this does much for the inland areas remains to be seen, but it will definitely be to the relative advantage of the central and northern coastal provinces, compared with the pacemaker of the past decade, Guangdong (and hence Hong Kong).

The emphasis now is on luring foreign investment into heavier industries, with more emphasis on transfer of technology than on exports. The bait: greater access to the domestic market.

This goal fits with a shift back toward emphasis on state enterprises and medium and heavy industries. Closure of loss-makers has been abandoned in favor of trying to make them more competitive, particularly through ventures with foreign investors. It is a recognition of political and economic realities.

State enterprises remain at the core of the party/state power structure, which will be more important than ever in an era without a commanding figure. There are also limits to economic growth for small-scale and light industry without improvement in the basic industries and infrastructure.

Light industries and services will continue to absorb millions moving off the land. That move-

ment out of very low-productivity agriculture should ensure continuing GDP growth of 7 to 8 percent a year. (This is less than the current official double digit growth but about the level now if, as foreign economists suggest, official data are discounted by 2 percentage points.)

However, without more efficient use of capital by heavier sectors, even a 7 percent goal may be difficult to attain. If household savings are used to bail out the inefficient, transport and power development will lag, and the trade balance will deteriorate.

Momentum for growth will remain decentralized, but the center's need for revenue and influence has been behind the various tax reforms of the past 18 months. Provincial power is still strong but is being gradually eroded by taxation and by increased use of the State Planning Commission to influence the pace and direction of capital investment — particularly away from buildings into infrastructure and industry.

Government revenues are needed to redistribute income, spur agriculture and, eventually, provide welfare safety nets without which reform state enterprises will be politically unacceptable.

Total farm production is expanding but that of grain is almost static — a major worry for a country in which grain self-sufficiency remains an article of faith. But here the price decontrol that might shift terms of trade in favor of grain production runs up against the political imperative of maintaining the pro-urban price bias.

To the demands of the long-pampered state enterprise workers are now being added the basic needs of the floating population (estimated at 80 million or more) who have left the land.

Central revenues are needed to fund ways other than dictat of encouraging grain production while holding down prices. Whether it also means the end of price reform remains to be seen. Current controls and subsidies to limit price rises are a short-term expedient. Whether they become semi-permanent will partly depend on the success of credit control.

The authorities are following the excellent blueprint for financial sector reform laid down by the Third Plenum two years ago and should thus eventually get a normal banking system and a central bank able to use price mechanisms to control monetary growth. But it is a slow process and runs counter to provincial as well as entrenched state sector interests.

Meanwhile, the political imperative is to bring down inflation by whatever means. Although inflation has fallen, to keep it from bouncing back while state enterprises need big cash infusions will need constant effort.

At the technical management level, China continues to make rapid progress as a result of eagerness to learn from abroad. Project implementation capability is far ahead of most developing countries. Willingness to experiment with sophisticated instruments (perhaps too sophisticated) like bond and commodity futures has not been entirely killed off by some chaotic results.

But a more dirigiste outlook now prevails at the top, as the government struggles to balance growth — its base of legitimacy — with stability and the reassertion of central authority. It may even reduce corruption.

In other words, the goals are more efficient state capitalism, a sound financial system, and a tax system capable of delivering enough national revenue to deal with national issues.

This is all dull stuff compared with Deng Xiaoping's battle cry "To get rich is glorious." It also suggests even less tolerance of dissent. But from the point of view of a quasi collective leadership of competent but uninspiring engineers, managers and opportunists, it makes sense.

International Herald Tribune.

## East Asia Is Beginning to Cost Investors Too Much

By Mark Simon

HONG KONG — The International Monetary Fund recently forecast that East Asia is set to continue its economic boom for the next few years. Yet Sony announced that it will no longer export television sets from Japan because it cannot price them competitively. Listen to Sony.

Even in a growing market such as Asia, costs count. And for many businesses, Asia is beginning to cost too much.

East Asia's economic miracle is best summed up as the biggest price undercut in history. The region grew because it was the cheapest source for the low-technology consumer goods that the West craved. Hong Kong and South Korea did not invent new or more efficient manufacturing techniques; they simply bought market share with low wages.

But the same market force that led buyers from America and Europe to Taiwan and Japan 30 years ago is now working against

Asian nations as they try to upgrade their industries. Multinational companies like Sony, Hewlett-Packard and Ford need a competitive business environment that is based on more than cheap pairs of hands.

In much of East Asia, inadequate roads, seaports and airports, telecommunications and other infrastructure, high rents, shortage of managers and skilled technicians, corruption and, above all, government interference are now the deciding factors when multinational corporations choose to keep production in North America or Europe.

In shipping, terminal expenses in Japan and Hong Kong are two or three times those in the busiest ports on the U.S. West Coast. To truck a container 160 kilometers from southern China to Hong Kong costs more than to ship the same container from the United

States or Europe to Hong Kong.

Compare office rents in Shanghai or Jakarta with Chicago and Paris; and residential rents in Singapore with those in and around Washington. Or try to hold a qualified manager in China against the almost weekly job offers he gets due to the shortage of Chinese professionals.

Companies are voting with their feet in response to high costs. Matsushita and Honda continue to move production out of Japan. Taiwan's Nan Ya Plastic is establishing factories in North Carolina and Texas to export back to Asia. Footwear and textiles have largely been driven from South Korea to China and Indonesia as Korean wages outpace productivity.

Losing footwear may be nothing to cry over if that industry can be replaced, but what will substitute for low-tech electronics in South Korea and airline customer

service activities in Hong Kong?

The competition is not going to let up. To attract investment from East Asia and elsewhere, local authorities in Britain and state governments in the United States offer to cut taxes, provide cheap land and slash bureaucracy. Technological innovations and cost reductions in telecommunications and transport mean that location (take note, Hong Kong) is no longer as important as it was.

The Philippines is not just in competition with India and Thailand for today's semiconductor plant, but with Texas and Spain as well. Good jobs come with a price these days, and the currency required is a competitive and open business environment.

In East Asia, only Singapore seems to understand that keeping up is not good enough; being competitive means being ahead. It is now vying with Hong Kong in financial services. Singapore's government recognizes that the natural economic advantages of the island state can be fully exploited only if the market is deregulated and the cost of bureaucracy is cut.

In most parts of Asia that message has not fully registered. Tariffs on agricultural imports cripple South Korean and Japanese food processing industries. Restrictive trucking practices in Taiwan and Indonesia keep exporters' transport costs high.

Too many Asian governments don't seem to understand that as costs rise, competitiveness falls and investors shy away.

The writer, a manager for an international shipping firm based in Hong Kong, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## United Germany Missed a Chance

By Margarita Mathiopoulos

HANNOVER, Germany — The European revolution that saw the collapse of the Communist regimes and German unification was a triumph for freedom, democracy and free market economics. But six years later it is not clear that Germany has captured the golden moment that history offered.

The Bonn republic ended on Oct. 3, 1990. The day of unity and the Bundestag's decision to move the capital from Bonn to Berlin will go down in history as events that affected not just domestic politics but the ability of the German economy to compete worldwide and Germany's foreign policy orientation.

The outside world observes that Germany remains loyal to its American and European partners, that it tries to take more international responsibility and that the economy overall is not too bad, with growth rates around 11 percent in the former East Germany. But will this attitude endure in the Berlin republic?

The political values of the old Bonn republic — democratic tolerance, European orientation, Western thinking — could vanish when Germans realize their power and claim their position as Europe's "central power."

The last five years have seen the rise of racist and radical right-wing terror, the beginning of doubts about Western orientation, new nationalist thinking, a search for the "normality of a healthy patriotism" and an increased desire to close the book

on the past. Germany has begun to reassert itself in foreign affairs, pressing, for example, for recognition of Croatia and Slovenia.

Was the Bonn republic only a fair-weather democracy? Will Germany remain a committed member of the Western community of values, or did that orientation apply only to the post-war period of partition?

The Federal Republic's democratic and constitutional state has provided hope that Germany has enough democrats to effectively oppose dangerous temptations in domestic and foreign policy. The real danger today, however, is economic — especially because of Germans' need for "fair weather" in order to enjoy democracy.

The enormous and tedious process of internal unification was a useful excuse in postponing necessary economic reform. The unification boom was perceived as a great economic success and prevented deeper structural reforms.

The truth is that Germany has lost ground in the last six years. It has missed the opportunity to use unification to shape up and modernize the economy.

Blanket adoption of West German regulatory systems was among the fundamental mistakes. Ponderous systems of economy, bureaucracy, science and culture that were lamented in the old Länder were imposed on the East. Germany could have tested new, flexible economic models in the new Länder, which

would have enriched the entire Federal Republic.

Eastern Germany could have become a laboratory for a brand of "capitalism with a human face" that could have tested comprehensive privatization in the utilities, telecommunications, road construction, railroad and university sectors.

German unification could have been a major opportunity for the renewal and modernization of the entire German society. Having missed it, Germany now must focus on correcting errors, on fostering modernization and on damage control.

The need for action is particularly acute in the wage-cost sector, which makes Germany one of the most expensive production sites.

If Germany is to remain a business site, companies must be freed from the formal requirement of fixed wages and allowed to set more flexible work hours. This could put 2 million to 4 million people to work — better than keeping them in expensive, counterproductive unemployment.

Germany has the power to experience a second economic miracle. The question is whether it has the political will.

The writer is senior bank executive in Hannover, a lecturer in American politics and international relations at the University of Braunschweig and author of "The End of the Bonn Republic." She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Horses Abused

PARIS — Cruelty to animals is repugnant to any civilized person, and every year American and English visitors to Paris view with horror the conditions of horses in Paris. The bad condition of the cab-horses and the cruelty of the majority of the cochers never fail to excite compassion and indignation on the part of those who have occasion to use them. "Anglo-Saxons are always interested in the subject of cruelty to animals, and especially horses. Undoubtedly in Paris there is much to be desired in regard to ameliorating their condition," said the president of the Société Protectrice des Animaux, M. Uhrich.

### 1920: Harding's Policy

WASHINGTON — President-elect Harding, in addressing an assembly of two thousand people in Marshall, Tex., reiterated his stand against an alliance between the

### United States and Europe.

"America does not need any meeting of Foreign Powers to tell us our moral obligations," the new President said. "We want to meet them, to take counsel with them, to know their thoughts and to give them ours, but we also want, at the same time, to enjoy the proverbial freedom of America."

### 1945: Paraguay Revolts

BUENOS AIRES — The post-war movement to overthrow dictatorships in Latin America has spread to Paraguay. The regime of General Higinio Morinigo has adopted new measures of repression as a precaution against military and civilian groups, which are attempting to repeat in Paraguay the successful revolutions in Venezuela and Brazil. The Morinigo dictatorship arrested a group of young Army officers, politicians and student leaders last week and sent them to concentration camps.



International Herald Tribune

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairman

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

WALTER WELLS, News Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor • RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director • JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Development Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director.

Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons

Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Darrow

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 41 43 93 00. Fax: (1) 41 43 92 10. Adv.: (1) 41 43 92 12. Internet: IHT@eurocomie

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 3 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7788. Fax (65) 274-2334

Man. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Knappe, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax 852-2922-1190.

Circ. Mgr. Germany: T. Schuler, Friedrichstr. 15, 10117 Frankfurt/AM. Tel. (49) 72 07 33. Fax: (49) 72 73 10

Pres. U.S.: Michael Curren, 890 Third Ave., New York, NY, 10022. Tel. (212) 755-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785

U.K. Advertising Office: 65 Long Acre, London WC2E, Tel. (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254

S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1995, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0246-0022







## HEALTH/SCIENCE

## Boom Boxes vs. the Whales

By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — After 18 months of delays and acrimonious debate over whether it would deafen whales and other marine mammals, a \$35 million experiment using underwater sound to investigate the reality of global warming is scheduled to begin this week, though much modified because of protests.

The experiment, run by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, and involving seven other nations, was originally intended to fire sounds from underwater speakers across the Pacific Ocean at least once a day for a year. Sound travels faster in warm water than cold. In theory, changes in the sound's speed as it crossed the Pacific could reveal temperature shifts as subtle as a few thousandths of a degree.

Such work would try to verify whether computerized global climate models used to predict global warming are accurate or need to be improved.

The temperature experiment is known as Acoustic Thermometry of Ocean Climate, or ATOC (pronounced A-talk). From a depth of about 3,000 feet (about 900 meters), speakers off California and Hawaii are to rumble intermittently with low-frequency noises. Thousands of miles away, underwater microphones all over the Pacific are to pick up the faint signals.

But the plan drew protests from about a dozen groups trying to protect such endangered mammals as the humpback whale, which is sometimes found near the transmission sites. The protesters contend-

ed that the project threatened to deafen whales and other marine mammals, disturbing a world where careful listening was synonymous with survival — with finding food and avoiding becoming someone else's meal.

"A deaf whale is a dead whale," said Dr. Linda S. Weilgart, a scientist who led the protests. "It's not worth the risk."

The project scientists, led by Dr. Walter Munk, a leading Scripps oceanographer, vigorously denied that the experiment threatened to deafen or harm any animal. But faced with the prospect of defeat by the well-organized whale lobby, the scientists agreed to substantially redraw the plan.

The new blueprint calls for fewer intermittent broadcasts from the loudspeakers — about two days out of six, instead of daily. More fundamentally, it changes the sensitive test of global warming into an experiment that mainly measures the effects of loud noises on seagoing mammals. If signs of serious harm emerge, the experiment is to stop.

From the start, the project has devoted a sizable amount to animal studies — \$2.9 million. But the revised plan, instead of combining temperature and whale tests, has the biologists taking exclusive control of the sound sources for the experiments, and allowing investigations of possible injuries to mammals.

The biologists want about four days between sound transmissions so areas around the loudspeakers can return to their normal acoustical and biological state, presumably allowing any animals that were scared away to return and allowing new animals to arrive.

As important, the new plan calls for the

California broadcast site to move from the sheltered waters of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary to Pioneer Seamount, a mass of old volcanic rock rising from the sea floor some 55 miles (90 kilometers) off San Francisco, where seas are rougher.

The distance and the possibility of high waves will prevent small boats from conducting animal studies. Instead, larger boats and planes or underwater microphones will scan the waters for signs of animal distress.

A biologist at the University of California at Santa Cruz, Dr. Daniel P. Costa, who directs the California marine mammal studies, said aerial surveys of the site had been flown once a month since June to try to understand the normal volatility of animal behavior and demographics.

**D**R. Costa's team has been able to tie radio transmitters onto 14 male and 7 female elephant seals so that satellites can easily track their movements and determine if the project's transmissions cause the animals any anxiety, perhaps as evidenced by their veering away.

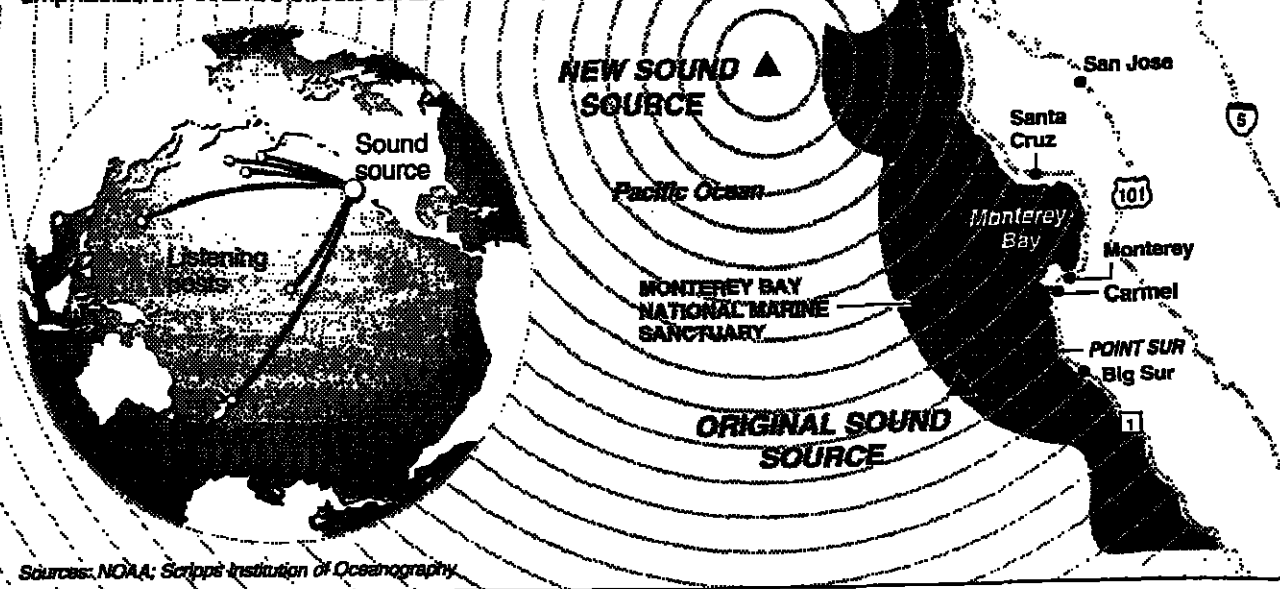
A similar plan to put instruments on blue whales fell through when too few of the animals could be found in the proper vicinity, even as great numbers of them were sighted much farther south near the Channel Islands.

"People think of the ocean as static," Dr. Costa said. "It's just not that way."

Moving the experiment out to sea added to its costs. Old power cables for the California loudspeaker had to be lifted from the seabed and new cables laid down. But

## Listening to the Ocean's Temperature and Wildlife

Sound moves faster in warmer water, so changes in its speed can be used as a thermometer. The sound source for such an experiment has been moved outside of a marine preserve and will emphasize the sound's effects on animals.



project scientists say the Pioneer site is fine scientifically.

"For acoustic propagation, the Seamount is better" than the sanctuary site, said Dr. Andrew Forbes, the project manager.

In the new plan, the gathering of any warming data will be secondary, but perhaps still significant. By definition, the best experiment for temperature studies is to take daily readings, thereby collecting as much information as possible. Yet taking readings every four days or so is still

regular, though less productive.

If the tests show no significant harm to the animals after about a year of transmissions, the scientists hope to operate the speakers according to their own schedule in an effort to study global warming. But they acknowledged that any further studies would require the approval of the whale lobby.

Scientists are eager to press ahead because the project is so superior to any other method of detecting global warming. Buoys and instruments launched from

ships at great cost can generate a finite number of readings, perhaps 100 or at most 200 on a good voyage.

By contrast, ATOC would probe the average temperature of a vast body of water, greatly increasing the reliability of the information while significantly cutting the cost.

During a decade, the signature of global warming is anticipated to be the infinitesimal speedup of sound waves so that their overall travel time across the Pacific is reduced by 1.5 seconds.

## Making Heart Surgery Less Intrusive, Quicker

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — When Dr. Valavanur A. Subramanian ran a scalpel along Edward Dowling's left fourth rib to make a three-inch (seven-centimeter) incision from near the nipple to the breast bone one day last month, the operating room at Lenox Hill Hospital in Manhattan was eerily silent.

The operation on Dowling, a 66-year-old piano tuner, involved a new procedure known as minimally invasive direct coronary bypass surgery. Instead of stopping the heart and having a heart-lung machine take over its duties, Dr. Subramanian's team performed a delicate operation on the organ as it continued to beat.

Cost-cutting, technical advances and competition are pushing heart surgeons into hazardous new territory — operating on a beating heart through small incisions in the chest wall.

Dr. Subramanian's approach is one of several ways minimally invasive coronary bypass surgery is being done. Some versions are modeled after the video-assisted, fiber-optic techniques developed for gallbladder and other surgeries. Others have modified decades-old methods to sew ar-

terial grafts onto beating hearts without using heart-lung machines.

The new operation, if it becomes accepted, promises to be cheaper. It will allow patients to make a quicker and less painful recovery than with a standard bypass. It will also increase therapeutic options for those with angina, the chest pain resulting from blocked coronary arteries.

In a standard coronary bypass operation, surgeons make a foot-long incision in the chest, split the breast bone and stop the heart. As a heart-lung machine temporarily pumps oxygenated blood through the body, a surgeon takes veins from a leg, an artery from the chest, arm or abdomen, and sews it to a coronary artery. The graft restores adequate blood flow by bypassing a blockage caused by a buildup of fatty deposits.

In the new versions of the operation, surgeons operate through an incision of three or fewer inches long. They cut the internal mammary (or thoracic) artery, which courses vertically behind the rib cage, and attach it to the left anterior descending coronary artery. The mammary artery's blood thus supplies the heart in place of its own blocked circulation, while the region formerly served by the severed artery picks up blood from elsewhere.

At least 250 minimally invasive bypass

operations have been performed in the world. But it is not yet clear how many of the estimated 400,000 conventional coronary bypasses each year could be done with the new procedures.

Initially, the new operation seemed suitable only for the 5 percent of patients needing repair of a single coronary artery. But some recent versions have been adapted to graft as many as three arteries in several patients. The operation has also been used on patients who need a second bypass.

And pioneers in the technique predict that the new procedures will offer an important compromise between the standard bypass and nonsurgical techniques such as angioplasty, or will be combined with them.

**C**ONTROVERSY about the safety and effectiveness of the procedures recalls similar opposition about five years ago when experts were skeptical about the usefulness of the new laparoscopic gallbladder surgery.

But as patients demanded the less painful laparoscopic technique, surgeons quickly learned how to do it. Now, the overwhelming majority of gallbladders are removed by such minimally invasive surgery.

Minimally invasive bypass surgery "is red hot stuff, everyone's asking about it,"

said Dr. David Sabiston, the author of a surgery textbook who did a pioneering coronary bypass operation in 1962. Dr. Sabiston said his colleagues at Duke University have performed several minimally invasive bypass operations.

At the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Bartley P. Griffith said that in doing minimally invasive bypass surgery, he uses a thoracoscope, a fiber-optic device that has been used in chest surgery for several years.

A two-inch incision is made to the left of the breast bone. Three additional one-inch incisions are made to insert a video camera, knife, surgical stapler and other instruments. In the first stage of the operation, surgeons prepare the internal mammary artery while watching on a video monitor. They go back to the standard way of working with optical loops to sew the arteries.

A cardiac surgeon, Dr. Delos M. Cosgrove of the Cleveland Clinic, said, "The best thing about all this is that it will give a tremendous boost for technology and impetus for us to rethink what we are doing."

Dr. Subramanian said he and others were exploring ways to immobilize the region of the heart where a new graft is to be sewn. Among methods under investigation are drugs, suction devices, other instruments, cold temperatures and electric shocks.



Dr. Valavanur A. Subramanian, left, using his less-invasive procedure.

## IN BRIEF

## European Collider Gears Up

**PARIS (IHT)** — The large electron-positron collider at the European Particle Physics Laboratory has begun operating at a higher energy level at which scientists hope to find so-called super-symmetrical particles and a new understanding of matter.

Scientists believe that for every known particle there is a super-symmetrical particle. Finding such objects could shed light on the mysterious "dark matter" that makes up to 90 percent of the mass of the universe. It could also cast questions on the standard model that attempts to explain the relationship between particles and forces.

The LEP accelerator, which is housed in a 27-kilometer (17-mile) tunnel straddling the French-Swiss border, has been used for the past six years to investigate the weak force that binds atoms together and helps in understanding the nuclear force that fuels the sun. A key elementary particle known as Z was first sighted at the laboratory, known as CERN after its initials in French.

With the addition of 16 more superconducting magnetic cavities, bringing the total to 60, the accelerator is able to smash particles at much higher energy levels. By studying the traces from such collisions, scientists are able to confirm or disprove theories about the nature of matter.

## At Some Nursing Homes, Intimacy Is Becoming a Matter of Policy

By Matthew Purdy  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — They met last New Year's Eve. He was tall with an easy manner. She was petite with a girlish smile. He asked her to dance and held her close. "I didn't push him away," she said. "I've been around awhile. I've pushed a lot of men away."

It was a modern romance, at once pure and complicated. First, there was his wife. He was still married, although separated. Then, there was his wife.

Fritzie Heilbron's prince came to her not astride a white horse, but in black orthopedic shoes, shuffling along with the help of a walker. He is 76, impaired by Parkinson's disease, and with enough fear

of his wife to want his name kept private. But Mrs. Heilbron is smitten. She's 85 and has waited 45 years since her husband died to fall in love again.

This is a scene from a nursing home, where those who care for the elderly and infirm report a kind of sexual revolution. The revolution is not among the elderly, who experts say have always demonstrated an enduring urge for intimacy, but in the attitude of those who provide care. They are beginning to recognize that sexual activity is normal and beneficial for patients — even for those with Alzheimer's disease.

"It's not just a matter of dirty old men and disgusting old women," said Robert N. Butler, the director of the International Longevity Center at Mount Sinai Hospital. "The importance of tenderness, touching, being together in bed is an expression that

remains vital to the end of life."

At the Hebrew Home for the Aged, a 1,200-bed nursing home and Alzheimer's research center in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, where Mrs. Heilbron and her companion found each other, a new policy gives patients the right to privacy so they can carry on intimate relationships. In confronting the issue directly, the Hebrew Home is in the vanguard of the shift away from seeing sex in nursing homes as a behavior problem.

The policy states that "residents have the right to seek out and engage in sexual expression" and the right to obtain "materials with sexually explicit content," including books, magazines and videos.

The home is training its staff to recognize and respect intimate relationships, and officials there say they will try to assist

budding romances by moving one member of a couple to a single room to provide privacy. (None have asked to live together.) In the case of Alzheimer's patients or other cognitively impaired residents, the nursing home officials consult with social workers, nurses and families to determine whether both residents are willing participants and decide whether the relations should continue.

Because most nursing home residents share rooms, some homes around the United States have set aside rooms that couples can use for privacy, and others have formalized policies for addressing sexual activity, like the one at the Hebrew Home. But Meredith Wallace, a geriatric nurse at the Hospital of Saint Raphael in New Haven who has written about sexuality of the aged, said many homes are moving

slowly, if at all, to break down "the old stereotypes."

Antoinette Zeiss, a clinical psychologist at the Veterans Administration Health Care System in Palo Alto, California, who has instructed nursing home administrators in California on sexual relations among patients, said the subject is difficult to confront because "it's the conjunction of two taboos about sex."

"The first," she said, "is that sex is for the young. The second is that sex is for the cognitively intact."

She said that in her experience most people who run nursing homes agree that residents have a right to sexual expression, but it is difficult for staff members to support "because they feel uncomfortable with it."

Others have raised more straightforward objections, from the danger of patients

physically hurting themselves to the violation of moral laws at homes that are run by religious organizations.

Jane Lowe, a nurse's aide at the Hebrew Home, said that the first time she realized two unwed residents were having a relationship, "I was shocked. You don't think of your grandparents having sex."

Ms. Lowe said other members of the staff had stronger objections. "Some people thought it should be stopped because they weren't married."

Jacob Reingold, the vice chairman of the Hebrew Home, which is run according to Orthodox Jewish law, acknowledges that the home would face a quandary if two unwed patients wanted to live together. But Mr. Reingold said he was intent on fighting the tendency in the nursing home industry "to sweep this issue under the cover."

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscot

**P**LAYING for the Harter Cup, the Greater New York Bridge Association's double knockout team championship for non-life masters, Donald Cline and Laura Schissgal, as North-South, had a challenging bidding problem when East opened three clubs in third position, in the diagrammed deal.

Three no-trump would have been successful, and a penalty double would have earned at least 500, but the partnership landed in a precarious four-heart contract after a take-out double and a cue-bid of four clubs.

The singleton club was led, and South won with dummy's ace to avert a ruff. She led a heart to the king and then a diamond to the king, West holding up both her red aces. The next heart lead brought the jack, queen and ace, and West played a third trump to dummy's ten.

The spade queen was led, and covered by the king and ace. South cashed the heart nine, removing the last trump while throwing a diamond from the dummy. She then entered dummy with a spade lead to the ten and played a club.

NORTH			
♠ 10 8			
♥ 10 7 4			
♦ K Q 10 3			
♣ A 8 4			
WEST (D)			
♠ 6 5 2			
♥ A 3 2			
♦ A 3 2 6			
♣ 5			
EAST			
♠ K 9 3			
♥ J 8			
♦ 9 2			
♣ K J 7 6 2			
SOUTH			
♠ A J 7 5			
♥ K Q 9 8			
♦ 5 4			
♣ Q 10 3			

North and South were vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	3♠	Del.
Pass	4♠	Pass	4♥

West led the club five.

## BOOKS

## THE ISLAND OF THE DAY BEFORE

By Umberto Eco. Translated from Italian by William Weaver. 515 pages. \$25. A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book/Harcourt Brace & Co.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**T**HE year is 1643 at the opening of Umberto Eco's novel, a philosophical puzzle called, puzzlingly enough, "The Island of the Day Before." Somewhere in the South Pacific, Roberto della Griva, "a sickly youth," finds himself "the only man in human memory to have been shipwrecked and cast up upon a deserted ship."

Yes, you read that right, dear reader, as the playfully intrusive narrator of Eco's story might have said if he were inclined to express himself in a contemporary idiom. After the ship Amariyllis goes down in a storm, Roberto, a nonsurvivor, survives by clinging to a plank and eventually crawling exhausted aboard another ship, the Daphne, which is anchored near what appears to Roberto to be an island. Exploring the Daphne, after he has begun to recover his

strength, Roberto finds it to be fully provisioned and apparently deserted, except that he begins to see signs of a mysterious Other on board.

This reminds Roberto that all his life he has sensed the presence of a missing brother, who seems so real that Roberto has even named him: Ferrante. As he searches the ship for Ferrante, the narrative reports his life up to the point of his shipwreck. This flashback takes the form of a Bildungsroman about a young romantic who first pursues the ideal of chivalry during the Thirty Years' War and then practices to become a salon philosopher in Paris during the time of Cardinal Richelieu.

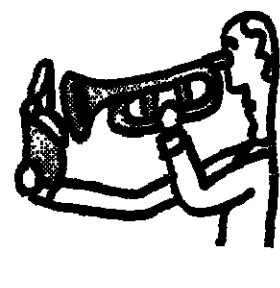
At one gathering, Roberto delivers a long speech on the scientific implications of unguentum amariyllis, or weapon salve, a substance that heals wounds when applied not to the wound but instead to any blood on the weapon that inflicted the wound. Through a misunderstanding, this speech gets Roberto arrested by no less than Cardinal Mazarin, who offers him a choice: being executed or voyaging aboard the Amariyllis to learn what may be the solution to the world-perplexing mystery of how to determine longitude. Roberto

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Sergeant David Perkel, trombone player in the U.S. Air Force Band, is reading "The Interpretation of Dreams" by Sigmund Freud.

"I'm reading this because I wanted to find out about Freud and what he has to say."

(Ilse Gersten, IHT)



chooses the Amariyllis, of course, and ends up being shipwrecked.

Meanwhile, his search of the new ship has revealed not his phantom brother, Ferrante, but instead Father Caspar Wandersdrossel. "Le Societate Iesu, olim in Heripolitano Francionae Gymnasio, postea in Collegio Romano Matheseos Professor, and, further, astronomer, and student of many other disciplines, at the General Curia of the Order." Father Caspar, too, has been trying to solve the longitude problem. In fact, his work is what led to his shipmates' being massacred and eaten by local natives.

Now Caspar enlists Roberto in his project, and that's about

as far as one can go in this plot summary without completely confusing the reader and giving away certain surprises. One difficulty is that the narrator of Eco's story does not speak a contemporary idiom. Endlessly digressive and long-winded, he sounds instead like a Renaissance philosopher divagating on the great mysteries of the age. More precisely, he sounds like a modern semiotics professor (which, of course, is what Eco happens to be) exploring the cosmos through Renaissance eyes.

The results are diverting in the way of Eco's previous novels, "The Name of the Rose" and "Foucault's Pendulum." "The Island of the Day Be-

fore" is effective so long as its plot is grounded in some semblance of reality. For instance, one is happy to explore the paradoxes of the romantic temperament so long as they explain why Roberto can never approach a woman he loves but prefers to write to her instead.

We tolerate the narrator's brain-twisting comparison of jealousy to storytelling so long as it relates to how Roberto feels about Ferrante.

And we are even amused by the devout Father Caspar's elaborate working out of where all the water for Noah's flood came from, if only because it begins to explain the title of Eco's novel. Having convinced himself that the Daphne is anchored at the 180th meridian, the Germanic Father Caspar tells Roberto: "To me matters that at this point of the earth there is a line that on this side is the day after and on that side the day before. And not only at midnight but also at seven, at ten, every hour! God then took from this abyss the water of yesterday (that you see there) and emptied it on the world of today, and the next day the same, and so on! Sine miraculo, naturaliter." So the island across the line from the Daphne is "of the day before."

But after Father Caspar disappears as a result of what turns out to be the novel's most wrenching development, Eco's story goes off its track and gets stuck inside Roberto's head. While learning how to swim, he is poisoned by a stone fish and descends into a nightmare of hell. Here Eco suffers a deconstructive anxiety of influence and produces a pale imitation of the great sermon on hell in James Joyce's "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man."

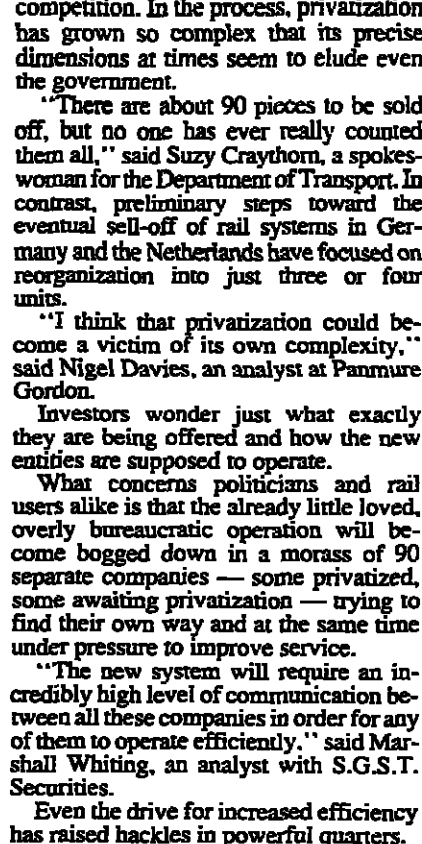
Roberto also dreams that his beloved is on a rock on the island and decides to unite with her by drifting away along the meridian and thereby becoming suspended in time. The narrator compares the two of them to Donne's "stiff twin compasses, each moving with the motion of its companion, one leaning when the other goes further, to follow or to return together to the center." But the conceit is a bit too metaphysical to make sense. As he drifts away, so does one's admiration for what up to that point had been a stimulating if somewhat cerebral entertainment.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.



**THE TRIB INDEX: 124.40**  0.15%

transfer the company to private hands but



cent, to 1.93 billion kronor.

ding last August's liquidity crisis and growing tide of bank insolvencies.

Economists and some legislators said the change of central bank leadership was unlikely to alter Russia's monetary policy.

"Alexander Khandruev is not likely to steer monetary policy onto a new track, but obviously he will not just hand out loans," said Alexander Pochinok, deputy head of the Duma's budget committee.

"The course will be the same, but there will be more order, just because in certain circumstances it is easier for a man to do something which a woman cannot do,"

(Reuters, A)

to rising development and operating costs as well as detrimental foreign exchange rates. A weak dollar cuts into the value of Volvo's U.S. sales when they are converted to European currencies.

"The phase of product and market development in which Volvo Car is now engaged will continue to involve high costs and will not be fully reflected in earnings for several years," said Soeren Gyll, chief executive.

Bjorn Germer, chief analyst at Mautens Fondkommission, said, "After this report, it's hard to be optimistic about the whole thing."

Volvo B shares closed down 5.50 kronor, at 140.50 kronor, in Stockholm.

The currency-related loss primarily just hit the division Volvo Cars, where a stronger Deutsche mark and Belgian franc increased costs, and a weaker dollar hurt sales income.

Volvo Car musters only a quarter of Volvo's earnings,

PARIS — Patrick Le Lay, chairman of France's biggest private television broadcaster, TF1, was allowed to return home Wednesday after being questioned by police as part of a judicial fraud probe.

He was held by police for questioning for more than 10 hours in an investigation involving the state-owned lottery.

Mr. Le Lay was not formally placed under investigation. He was not known whether he would face formal charges.

Investigators have said they suspect TF1 of having paid the national French lottery, Loto, 62 million francs (\$2 million).

Gerard Cole, former president of the national Française des Jeux lottery, to keep exclusive broadcast rights to lottery drawings. TF1 has denied the allegation.

TF1 said police officers have searched its offices for the past 48 hours Tuesday before taking Mr. Le Lay for questioning. Mr. Lay has called the accusations that TF1 had paid Mr. Cole to keep exclusive rights to the lottery results "grotesque."

## French Cabinet Vows Cuts

Barrot shows that the government intends to take a hard line on reforming social security when the subject comes up for discussion in Parliament next week, analysts said.

"By consolidating the three ministries into one, the government has shown that it wants to present a unified front on social security deficit reduction, which is a crucial aspect of the

cleansing of public finances," said Valerie Asselot, an economist at Crédit Lyonnais in Paris.

Economists also were encouraged by the appointment of Alain Lamassoure to the dual post of budget undersecretary and government spokesman. The appointment of Mr. Lamas-

source, who is known as a strong proponent of European unity and was a close associate of former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, is meant to send a signal that France will meet the

**Maastricht treaty's criteria for monetary union by slashing its deficit no more than 3 percent of gross domestic product by 1997.**  
On Wednesday, Mr. Lamassoure moved to

assure foreign investors by announcing a plan designed to eliminate the red tape involved in investing in France. Starting early next year, foreign investors will no longer be required to

A major test for the new government will come Thursday when the Parliament of France meets.

## OECD: Growth to Pick Up 'Somewhat'

main contained at around 2 percent in the United States over the next two years. But

by 1997, the OECD expects inflation in Germany to be running higher, at 2.2 percent, and in Europe overall at 2.7 percent. The previous forecast had the rates in the United States and Europe virtually equal.

The OECD also predicted a minor

duction in the U.S. current-account deficit, an equally minor adjustment in Japan's surplus and virtually no change in Europe. The current account includes trade in goods and services as well as private capital flows.











**Wednesday's 4 p.m.**  
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
*The Associated Press.*

[illegible]

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Latest Close	Org
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100						

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Market Cap
12/1/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/2/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/3/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/4/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/5/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/6/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/7/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/8/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/9/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/10/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/11/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/12/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/13/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/14/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/15/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/16/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/17/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/18/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/19/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/20/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/21/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/22/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/23/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/24/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/25/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/26/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/27/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/28/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/29/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/30/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
12/31/97	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
1/1/98	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
1/2/98	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
1/3/98	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
1/4/98	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
1/5/98	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
1/6/98	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100
1/7/98	10.00	9.00	100	.00	0.00	10.00	100	10.00	9.00	100

[illegible][illegible]

AE  
Af  
Al  
Al  
Be  
Cs  
De  
De  
El  
Fu  
G  
He  
He  
He  
He  
Hh  
Im  
Kl  
Kk  
Kf  
Ne  
Nl  
Oc  
Pa  
Ph  
Po  
Po  
Ro  
Ro  
Ro  
Ro  
Ro  
Ro  
Sk  
Un  
Vh  
Vh  
EC  
P

**French Company Handbook** is updated annually for financial analysts, institutional investors, corporate, government and banking executives, and documentation services – anyone who needs to know about the leading companies in the world's fourth-largest economy.

<b>SF 120 INDEX:</b>	<b>CREDIT LOYAL DE FRANCE</b>
<b>ACCOR</b>	<b>CREDIT LYONNAIS</b>
<b>AD</b>	<b>CREDIT NATIONAL</b>
<b>AIR LIQUIDE</b>	<b>DANVOUE</b>
<b>ALCATEL ALSTHOM</b>	<b>DE DIETRICH</b>
<b>ALCANTARA</b>	<b>DEGREMONT</b>
<b>AXA</b>	<b>DGEC</b>
<b>BEATRAND FAURE</b>	<b>DOCKES DE FRANCE</b>
<b>BIC</b>	<b>ECCO</b>
<b>BOLLORE</b>	<b>ELF AOUTANE</b>
<b>BOLLORE TECHNOLOGIES</b>	<b>EMF</b>
<b>BOUYGUE</b>	<b>EMMANA BEGINN-SAY</b>
<b>BOUYGUE</b>	<b>EUROPE INTERNATIONAL</b>
<b>CANAL+</b>	<b>ESSO</b>
<b>CAPI GEMINI SOCIETI</b>	<b>EURAFRANCE</b>
<b>CARDINALMATHALBA</b>	<b>EURO DISSECT S.C.A.</b>
<b>CARREFOUR</b>	<b>EURO RSCG</b>
<b>CASINO</b>	<b>EUROPEC 1 COMMUNICATION</b>
<b>CEA</b>	<b>EUROTRAVEL S.A.</b>
<b>CECERAMA</b>	<b>FILIPACRIS MEDIAS</b>
<b>CEDEX</b>	<b>GAN</b>
<b>CELEDEM</b>	<b>GAZ ET EAUX</b>
<b>CEIP</b>	<b>GTIN-ENTREPRISE</b>
<b>CHARGEURS</b>	<b>GUINERRE ET GASCOGNE</b>
<b>CHATELAIN</b>	<b>IMETAL</b>
<b>CLIEP MEDITERRANEE</b>	<b>INTERAL</b>
<b>COM</b>	<b>INTER LEPTREVE</b>
<b>COMPAGNIE BANCAIRE</b>	<b>LA FARGE</b>
<b>COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES</b>	<b>LAPOSTOLLE</b>
<b>EAUX</b>	<b>LECLERC</b>
<b>COMPAGNIE DES SINAUX</b>	<b>LEGATIS</b>
<b>COMPTON MODERNES</b>	<b>LEGRAND GROUPE</b>
<b>CPR</b>	<b>LEYREIS</b>
<b>CREDIT AGRICOLE IFF</b>	<b>LEONARD</b>
<b>CREDIT FONCIER DE FRANCE</b>	<b>LESIGRES INDUSTRIES</b>

[illegible]

**PLUS THESE COMPANIES:**  
AÉROPORTS DE PARIS-ADP  
CAISSE DES DÉPÔTS ET  
CONSIGNATIONS  
CECELEC  
CNP  
COFELCO STENA OFFSHORE  
ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE  
ELF ATOCHEM  
GAZ DE FRANCE  
SERA  
SEMA GROUP  
SNCF

**Herald Tribune.**  
THE MORNING DAILY NEWSPAPER

SBF - PARIS BOURSE

☐ Access
 ☐ Amex
 ☐ Diners  
☐ Eurocard
 ☐ MasterCard
 ☐ Visa

Payment by check in pounds Sterling only to the order of Paul Baker Publishing Ltd.

CARD N° \_\_\_\_\_ EXP. \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_  
(necessary for credit card purchases)

NAME (in BLOCK LETTERS) \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/COUNTRY/CODE \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY EC VAT ID No. \_\_\_\_\_

**The International Herald Tribune iFAXFUNDS service is an instant response fax service bringing you fund information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from anywhere in the world.**

- 1 Check the *Menu of Services* and locate the information you need. Using the touch-tone mode on your fax machine, lift the handset and dial the *Main Access Number* as follows:
- 2 *In Hong Kong: 170 67 5 545      Elsewhere: +852 172 75 545*
- 3 Follow the recorded instructions, input the appropriate *five digit code as from the list below, followed by the hash (#) key*.
- 4 Press the *star (\*) key* to receive the document. You can request up to five documents with each single access to the system.
- 5 Finally, after you hear the tone, press *start* on your fax machine and replace the handset. Your information will be delivered instantly.

## Some funds and their codes...

<b>iFAFUND'S MAIN MENU</b>	<b>GUINNESS FLIGHT</b>
Document Code..... 82700	Document Code..... 82504
<b>GAM GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>GALACORP CURRENCY MANAGERS</b>
Dialling from U.S..... 82500	Document Code..... 82505
Dialling from UK & Germany..... 82501	<b>TTAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT</b>
From elsewhere..... 82502	Document Code..... 82506
<b>BARING INTERNATIONAL FUND</b>	<b>Ueberseebank, Zurich - Switzerland</b>
<b>MANAGERS (Ireland) Ltd</b>	Document Code..... 82507
Intermediaries..... 82503	<b>INVESCO</b>
	Document Code..... 82508

**Herald Tribune**

**THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER**



## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Japan's Surplus Shrinks 10% on Strong Imports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO**—Steady growth in imports and sluggish exports helped Japan's current-account surplus shrink 10 percent in September from a year earlier, to \$10.61 billion, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

For the half-year through September, the current-account surplus dropped 7.4 percent, to \$58.30 billion, the smallest in three years.

Economists said the declines showed that the overall trend in the surplus was clearly downward. Japan's trading partners, especially the United States, frequently point to the huge trade surpluses as evidence that the Japanese market is not sufficiently open to imports.

The figures helped lift the dollar. At the end of trading Wednesday in Tokyo, the dollar rose to 103.20 yen from 103.05 yen at the close Tuesday.

The U.S. currency's gains were limited by fears that the White House and Congress will not agree to raise the national debt ceiling.

Apart from an unexpected surge in August, the trend in the Japanese trade surplus has been one of decline for most of this year.

Economists said the rise in August was an anomaly and that the downward trend seemed to have been re-established.

The current account is the broadest measure of a country's trade. It includes merchandise trade and nonmerchandise items such as banking services, overseas investment and insurance.

A reduction in Japan's surplus tends to help the dollar because it means Japanese exporters have fewer dollars to sell for yen.

Ron Bevacqua, an economist at Merrill Lynch & Co., said the prospect of further declines in Japan's surplus should boost the dollar to 110 yen in six months.

The merchandise trade portion of the current account, which rose 7.2 percent in September, to \$13.16 billion.

Imports rose 13.8 percent in September, to \$23.95 billion, led by personal computers, semiconductors, clothing and cars.

Export growth weakened as manufacturers shifted production offshore to escape the strong yen and high labor costs.

Exports, led by semiconductors, machine tools and steel, rose 5.4 percent, to \$37.11 billion.

For the half-year, the merchandise trade surplus fell 3 percent, to \$70.19 billion.

The outflow of long-term capital showed a large decrease in August, and in September there was a net inflow of capital.

Economists said the turnaround had been caused by companies bringing back funds to help enhance half-year earnings figures, as well as slow bond buying on the part of Japanese investors and an increase in foreign interest in Japanese stocks.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

**'B' Shares Hit by Talk Of Tax Rise**

**SHANGHAI**—'B' shares traded in Shanghai dropped Wednesday to their lowest level since May, moving in tandem with slumping Chinese stocks.

The benchmark Shanghai B Share Index, which tracks shares that foreign investors can own, fell 2.5 percent to 51.54 points, its lowest level since May 11.

The HSCE China Enterprise Index, which tracks shares in Chinese state-owned companies traded in Hong Kong—known as H shares—has dropped almost 10 percent this week.

B shares fell "because of the impact of the H-share market," said Ben Yang, an analyst at Baring Securities in Shanghai.

## Bond Buyers Say No to Vietnam

### Global Investors Doubt Pace of Hanoi's Reforms

Bloomberg Business News

**HO CHI MINH CITY**—The first worldwide sale of a bond linked to stock in a Vietnamese company has been postponed indefinitely, a sign that investors are skeptical of Vietnamese companies and the country's market reforms.

The sale of \$40 million of bonds of the Hong Kong-based Luks Industrial Co., which manufactures electronic components, was scheduled for last Wednesday in London. The bonds are convertible into stock in Luks Vietnam, a unit of Luks Industrial. The main problem with the convertible issue is that Vietnam does not yet have a stock market.

The sale was called off after investors—despite being offered unusually high yields and escape clauses with guaranteed payouts—failed to step forward.

"It's a young economy, there's no corporate law, and the concept of equity doesn't exist" in Vietnam, said Robert Hegt, a portfolio manager for HSBC Asset Management. HSBC considered the Luks bond but decided it was too risky.

"We have to wait for clients to respond," Martin C.T. Fan, corporate secretary of Luks Industrial, said last week after the sale in London was scrapped. On Wednesday, a company spokesman said Luks was "confident" the company could sell the bonds within two weeks.

A spokesman for Salomon Brothers Inc., which is managing the sale, said the fact that the bonds offer conversion into stocks that do not yet exist had required them to look for investors with an unusually long-term outlook.

The terms of the bonds, which come due in 2000 and are convertible into shares of Luks Vietnam, seemed sweet

enough to attract even the most risk-averse investors.

Special clauses addressed the bonds' single biggest risk: that stock in Luks Vietnam will exist only when, and if, Vietnam finally starts a stock market.

The government has said it plans to start one, but many investors say it will take several years for a bourse to open.

Under terms of the bond, if no stock market is opened within three years and the investors want to cash out, they may do so through a so-called put option for a guaranteed 12.7 percent yield. Investors can cash out after four years for a guaranteed 13 percent yield.

If a stock market is opened by November 1997, investors will be able to exchange the bonds for shares at a 15 percent discount to the stock offering price. If the market is opened between December 1997 and November 1999, the discount increases to 20 percent.

The terms of the Luks bond, which pays 7 percent annual interest, are generous when compared with other Asian convertible bonds. A convertible bond sold by the Hong Kong property company China Resources Enterprise Ltd., for example, pays annual interest of up to 3.25 percent, can be converted to shares at a 15 percent premium and offers a five-year put option at about a 7 percent yield.

Mark Hodge, an analyst who follows Luks Industrial at GK Goh Holdings Ltd., said the company was having a difficult time getting money it is owed in China, where most of its manufacturing is done. Within four years, the company hopes to generate as much as 70 percent of its revenue from Vietnam, which currently accounts for just 5 percent.

Luks is to use the funds raised from the bond issue to develop its cement and property businesses in Vietnam. Luks Vietnam already owns a stake in a Ho Chi Minh City office tower complex, Saigon World Trade Center, which is scheduled for completion in 1997.

The company is likely to find it has just as many problems in Vietnam as it does in China, bankers said.

"Most joint ventures in Vietnam are struggling," one said.

The halting pace of Vietnam's financial market reforms has dampened enthusiasm for the Luks convertible bond.

In recent years, under Vietnam's *doi moi*, or economic-reform policy, the government has taken steps to open the country's economy to foreign capital.

In June, the Vietnamese central bank sold \$3.6 billion dong (\$7.6 million) of Treasury bills in the country's first government securities auction. Thirty local banks and four foreign banks were licensed to participate in bidding.

But reforms have frequently been slowed by restrictions placed on foreign ownership of Vietnamese assets.

Government officials have said a stock market will start as early as 1997 but have publicly argued over how it should be regulated and which agency will run it.

That wrangling has led many foreign investors to doubt that a bourse will open soon.

Last week, a British daily newspaper published an interview with a Finance Ministry official, Nguyen Cong Ngheip. Citing the relatively few Vietnamese companies that could qualify to issue shares, he said Vietnam was still "a long way" from starting a stock exchange.

## Firms' Profits Show Indonesian Growth

Reuters

**JAKARTA**—The blue-chip companies Indosat and PT Astra International posted profit rises Wednesday, and analysts said the news reflected a strengthening Indonesian economy.

Indosat, the government-controlled telecommunications company, said net profit rose 55 percent, to 121.5 billion rupiah (\$53.3 million), in the third quarter as sales rose 12 percent, to 260.8 billion rupiah. Nine-month net profit rose 66 percent, to 342.2 billion rupiah. The company's shares fell 50 rupiah, to 7,600.

Astra International, a major carmaker, said third-quarter net profit rose 24 percent, to 90 billion rupiah. For the first nine

months, net profit was 271.41 billion rupiah, a 45 percent increase from a year earlier. Nine-month revenue rose 40 percent, to 8.79 trillion rupiah. Shares in Astra slid 25, to 3,725.

"The improved earnings in these two companies reflects sustained growth in the national economy," said Seiadhi, an analyst with Asian Development Securities.

The World Bank estimated in a June report on Indonesia that economic growth in 1994 was 7.3 percent.

Data from the brokerage concern Vickers Ballas Tamara showed that among 197 companies surveyed, 1995 first-half profit rose 43.8 percent on average.

Analysts said they expected an interest-

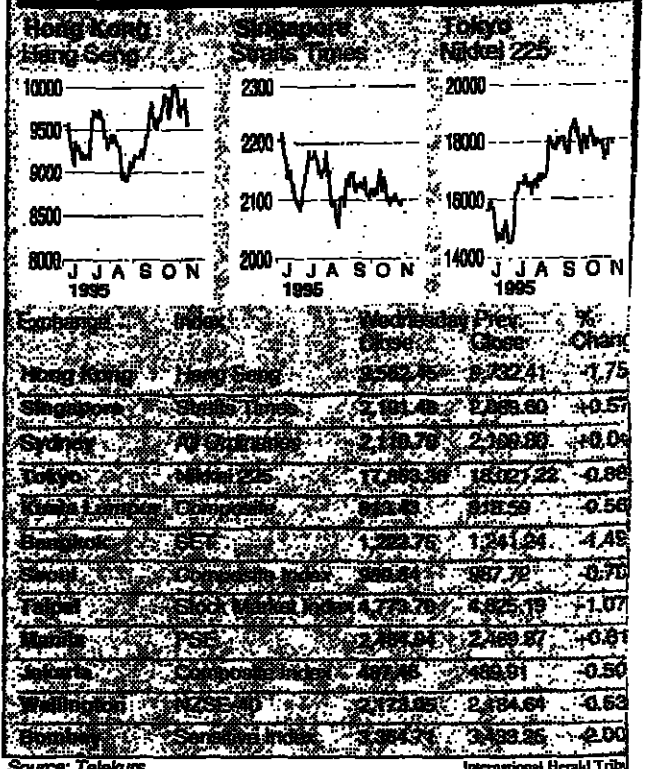
rate cut and reduced inflation to help sustain strong earnings growth.

Irene Tang, an economist at Banque Paribas in Paris, wrote in a recent report: "We see the possibility of a gradual easing in interest rates from early next year. Over 1996, rates are likely to fall by around 100 basis points" or a full percentage point.

Andrew Ferris, chief regional economist with Salomon Brothers in Hong Kong, said Tuesday that inflation was likely to slow to 7.5 percent in 1996 from an estimated 9 percent this year.

He said a widening current-account deficit would put pressure on the economy if no measures were taken to increase exports and limit imports. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

### Investor's Asia



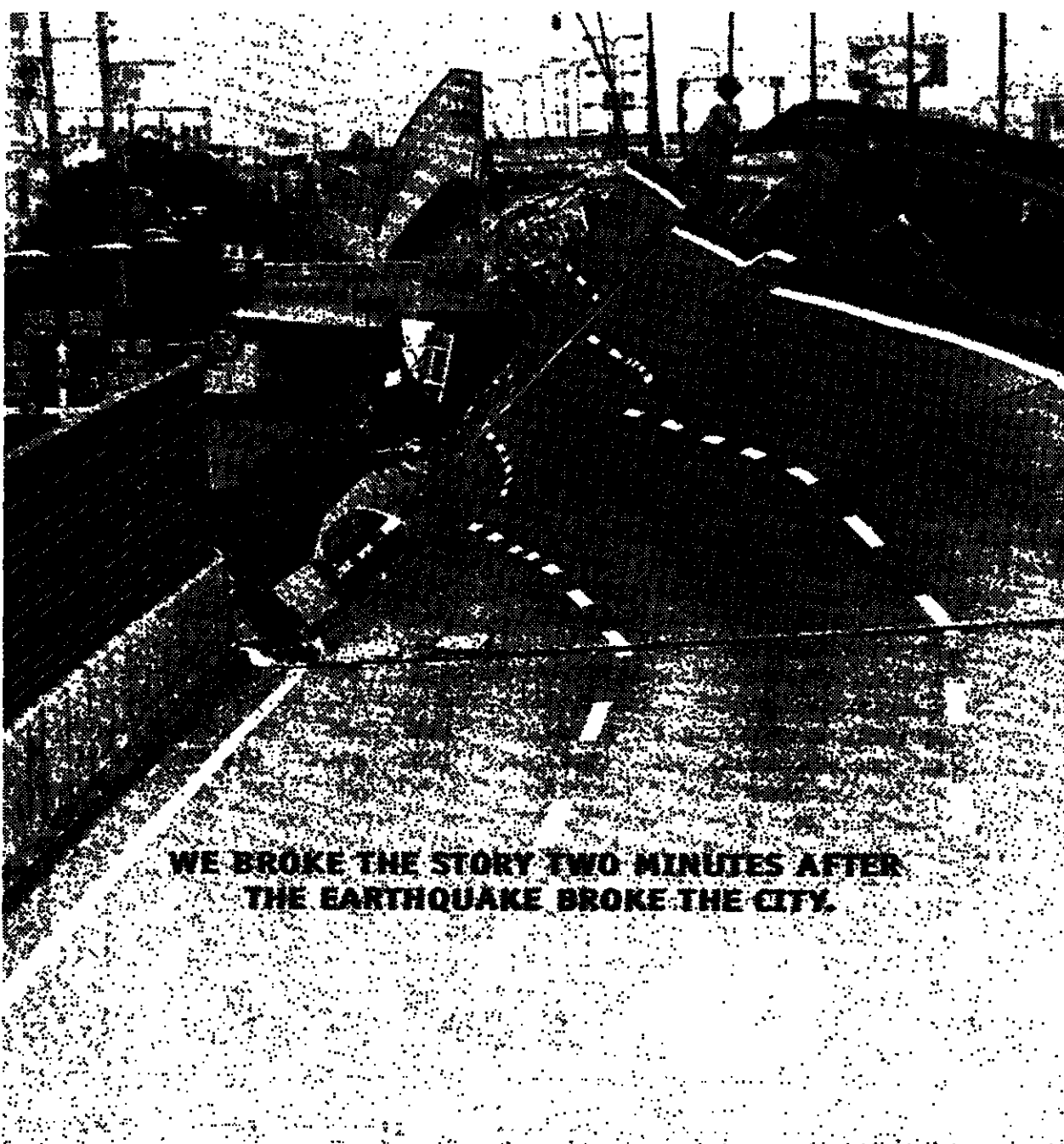
### Very briefly:

- Japan's Fair Trade Commission ordered 106 construction companies to pay a total of 1.5 billion yen (\$14.6 million) penalties for rigging bids on public-works projects.
- Japan wants an Asia-Pacific free-trade area by 2020, but ambassador to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum said Japan still wanted special treatment for agriculture.
- NEC Corp. of Japan and Samsung Electronics Co. of South Korea are to work together to make logic chips for electronic consumer products in Asian markets. Terms were not disclosed.
- Kentucky Fried Chicken, a unit of PepsiCo Inc., is to continue to expand in India despite the fact that New Delhi's city government said it was determined to shut one of its restaurants.
- China, in an effort to calm scandal-ridden futures markets, rules that will force traders who are not members of a sanctions exchange to submit qualifications for review.
- Hong Kong is raising 8.2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.6 billion) in syndicated loans to continue building its new airport.
- Hyundai Motor Co. expects 1995 profit to rise 32 percent, to 180 billion won (\$233.2 million). AFP, AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

### Acer October Sales Double

**TAIPEI**—Acer Inc., one of the world's largest manufacturers of personal computers, said Wednesday that its sales in October more than doubled because of brisk global demand. Sales last month rose to 7.3 billion Taiwan dollars (\$268 million) from 3.4 billion dollars in the like month last year. Acer said. The figures did not include revenue from the company's subsidiaries.

Acer said sales for the first 10 months of 1995 rose 85.1 percent to 47.2 billion dollars. Group sales last month climbed 87 percent from a year earlier, to 17.1 billion dollars.



WE BROKE THE STORY TWO MINUTES AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE BROKE THE CITY.

When a massive earthquake struck Kobe Japan, this year, we were the first international broadcaster to break the story within two minutes of the first shock.

And when the continuing aftershocks crumbled the foundations of Barings Bank soon afterwards, we were right there on the scene with that story too.

When Russian troops motored into Chechnya, our cameras were on the spot, penetrating deep into the country way ahead of Mr. Yeltsin's infantry and obtaining greater access to

both sides than any other network.

In the long, bitter Bosnian war, CNN International's front line coverage has won numerous awards.

Wherever news is in the world, there we are.

Our style is to go in at the beginning and stay with the story all the way to the end, no matter what it takes, no matter what it costs. This means live-breaking news as it actually happens and gathering the views of experts. We don't offer a viewpoint of our own. It's your

job, not ours, to make your mind up.

Our World News coverage is global, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, broadcast jointly from Hong Kong, London and 27 other centres around the world. Tune in right now and find out what's happening this minute.



© 1995 CNN. All rights reserved. For more information about CNN International, please call 1-800-451-2222. In the U.S., call 1-800-451-2222. In the U.K., call 0207 777 7777. In the U.S., call 1-800-451-2222. In the U.K., call 0207 777 7777.

*In Portugal, we do things differently. Take our approach to healthy living for example. Not for us the sweat of the gym and the lean cuisine of lettuce leaves and carrot juice. And not for our guests either. We believe you will much prefer the fine wine, home cooking and luxurious relaxation to be found at any of the traditional manor houses, deep in the beautiful countryside. Where a few special guests are always welcome. Your hosts are the family that live and farm there, making this the ideal retreat for your own family holiday. Many are close to the beach, others in the richly wooded hills and mountains. Most have their own swimming pool and house for you to use. And because Portugal's main road network is now complete, you can reach all parts of the country, the Algarve and famous sights are within easy reach. A place in the country, with every modern convenience. Make a choice that's yours. Portugal's home.*

**Portuguese Health Club.**

*The thrill of discovery. Portugal*

ICEP Investimentos, Comércio e Turismo de Portugal, Lda, Rua do Salazar 35, 1650 LISBOA - PORTUGAL

Tel: 351/1/352 55 10 Fax: 351/1/352 58 56 Contact our local office

PORTUGAL PORTUGAL

هتدائن الامم







## INTERNATIONAL

## 3M: A New Technology Pervades a Range of Future Applications at Minnesota Company

Continued from Page 13

prisms that helped manufacturers of laptop computer screens halve the amount of battery power their products needed.

For the sandpaper designers, microreplication resulted in a tough product that is used to polish golf clubs, hip implants and other metal items.

In the highway sign application, introduced in 1988, 3M sells sheeting with 7,000 reflecting prisms a square inch. That makes the signs as much as three times as bright at night as normal sign surfaces, which use tiny glass beads scattered in plastic film.

3M is not the first company to seek big money from replicating small surface features. The recording industry grew from the trick of replicating fine grooves in plastic. What 3M has done, though, is to explore the potential of features as little as one-thousandth the size of those on a record.

While other companies are also exploring microreplication's leading edge, none appears to have developed as broad a reach as 3M. For example, Rochester Photonics Corp. uses microreplication to produce sharper images over wider fields of vision in the plastic lenses it designs for binoculars, microscopes and "virtual reality" systems. Opor, another company based in Rochester, New York, does the manufacturing on its molding equipment.

Surprisingly, to some researchers, 3M is pioneering in this almost invisible realm by using diamond-tipped cutting tools to form molds.

3M moved into microreplication in the early 1960s when Mr. Appeldorn began looking for an inexpensive, lightweight replacement for glass lenses in the earliest overhead projectors so that 3M could expand into the education market.

His solution, a plastic lens with thousands of tiny light-focusing grooves, led to several other developments, such as

traffic lights that could be seen only from certain lanes.

But Mr. Appeldorn knew he had to find an application in a far larger market, such as highway signs, to win more corporate support.

It also became apparent that 3M needed a broad package of skills to advance microreplication, including far better methods of precision manufacturing and of measuring how the tiny features it was making were shaped and what they did.

One of the biggest steps forward came in 1982 when Mr. Appeldorn persuaded Mr. Mitsch, a chemist and former college friend who was then in charge of research and development for 3M's life sciences group, to help him push for the acquisition of Optical Systems Group, a small California-based company.

Optical Systems owned information and patents that the two men felt 3M needed to develop extremely high-precision diamond-cutting tools.

"I remember it as a decision we made on faith," said 3M's chief executive, L.D. DeSimone. It took a full decade to hit the first big target, the sheeting for highway signs, giving 3M a chance at a market valued at more than \$100 million a year.

During this time, microreplication was one of many technologies competing for attention within 3M. Some, such as biotechnology, have never really found a place. Others, such

as drug delivery systems, have led to niche products with limited growth prospects such as the skin patches that 3M makes to help wean smokers from nicotine.

Even though microreplication has now caught the attention of many 3M business units, its progress has been slowed by the challenge of figuring out the best way to use it.

"You often don't hit the best application until the third or fourth try," said Andrew Wong, head of the unit that is now selling more than 12 million light-enhancing screens annually to Sharp Corp. and other Japanese makers of laptop displays. The unit did not enter that business until 1992, after several years of applying microreplication to automotive products such as taillights.

Other uses are being held up by a lack of willing partners. Mr. Appeldorn says experimental results indicate that plastic films can be efficient collectors of solar energy, but 3M does not want to invest in making all the other pieces of a functioning solar energy system.

Microreplication is gathering steam in part because it has spread beyond the optics application that nurtured it and into related areas such as sandpaper.

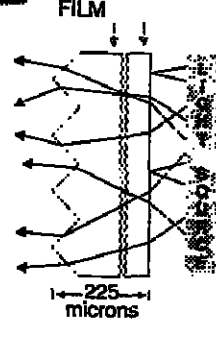
Improved product performance is not the only driving

## More Light to Work By

3M has engineered a piece of film with tiny ridges that sits behind a liquid crystal display in computer screens and makes the images brighter by directing more light toward the viewer.

## BRIGHTNESS ENHANCEMENT FILM

Light enters the film and is refracted toward the viewer by the prism-like surface of the film when it exits. If light enters the film at the wrong angle or tries to exit the film at an angle that is too acute, it is reflected back toward the light source. The surface of the light source reflects the light again until it can pass through the film. This process makes the screen appear about 60 percent brighter than ordinary displays.



25 microns = one thousandth of an inch.

Source: 3M Company

force, however.

Because it is made from one material in a single molding step, the highway sign material is cheaper to manufacture than glass-based products once the factory machinery is in place. It is also an environmental bargain because it does away with the need for the air-polluting solvents used in making the glass-based products.

One sign that microreplication has finally arrived is that projects related to it are now commanding 5 percent to 10 percent of the company's cap-

ital budget, up from nothing a decade ago. The budget totaled \$1.15 billion last year.

Another sign is that the company is beginning to support outside research projects, such as one at the University of British Columbia that is studying the technology's potential for cutting noise in aircraft.

"We know less than 2 percent of the capability of this realm," Mr. Appeldorn said.

Pooling Funds for the Peso  
Government and Business Seek StabilityBy Julia Preston  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Government and business leaders are holding closed-door negotiations on a proposal from private industry to create joint funds to stabilize the peso, officials and executives have said.

Leading Mexican companies have offered to contribute to a fund of about \$5 billion that could be used to buy pesos in currency markets and help bolster the peso's value when it faced selling pressure, officials and executives said Tuesday.

The peso plan, which business executives said had the support of the government, was prompted by a sell-off in the currency Friday that was accelerated by groundless rumors of a possible military coup in Mexico.

Negotiations to support the currency came at a time of rising frustration over the fact that positive signs in the economy and President Ernesto Zedillo's continued tight monetary policies have failed to restore confidence in the currency.

"The mood is much too speculative," Dionisio Garza Medina, chairman of the industrial conglomerate Alfa Corp., said.

"People are only listening to rumors," Mr. Garza said. "Real measures by the government to solve Mexico's long-term problems have gone unnoticed."

"We want to stabilize these dramatic swings in the peso to help everybody who does business here."

Mexican business leaders are proposing to set up two funds for an initial period of six months, executives said.

One fund, to be managed by the country's central bank, would draw on dollars provided by companies that earn the foreign currency through their exports. The bank would sell the dollars to offset abrupt drops in the peso's foreign-exchange value.

A second fund would be built from credits from Mexican banks, based on their dollar reserves.

Companies promoting the plan other than Alfa include the Mexican subsidiary of Kimberly-Clark Corp., the cement maker Cimentos de México SA, the glass maker Vitro SA and Desc Sociedad de Fomento Industrial SA, an auto-parts manufacturer.

Mr. Garza said executives had concluded that a lack of liquidity, stemming from the grinding recession that persists in Mexico, had made the peso vulnerable to impulsive shifts in demand.

Since the peso began to decline again in October, the government has repeatedly raised short-term interest rates, virtually paralyzing credit for private business.

The proposals being discussed now appear to be more important as a gesture of business sympathy for the government than as an effective market-control mechanism.

But some traders said they did not think the amounts of money under discussion would be enough to counteract speculative peso selling.

## LIVING IN THE U.S.?

Now printed in New York  
for same day  
delivery in key cities.

To subscribe, call  
1-800-882 2884  
(in New York, call 212-752-3890)

Herald Tribune  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Tokyo  
Pacific  
HoldingsWeekly net asset  
value  
on 31.10.95  
\$1.54.10Listed on the  
Amsterdam  
Stock ExchangeInformation:  
MeesPierson Capital Management  
Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam  
Tel.: +31-20-5211410.

## INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

You will find below a selection of employment offers published in last Monday's International Herald Tribune  
For a copy of last Monday's paper, please call Fred Ronan on Paris (1) 41 43 93 91

POSITION	COMPANY	CONTACT
Data Processing Engineers	French Engineering firm involves with Aeronautics, Space, Railways, Naval, Automobile and Energy	TEUCHOS - IHT/1 6, Avenue du Général-de-Gaulle 78000 Versailles - France
Young Trader	—	P.O. Box 164 1000 Lausanne 12 - Switzerland
EMT/FMT perfectly bilingual PAO	T.M. International	Fax: (1) 47 42 18 87
Assistante de Direction based in Grenoble - France	—	Christine Jaulmes Menway Consultants - Ref. 510430 25, rue Pierre-Sémard 38000 Grenoble - France

## CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

TRADE NASDAQ STOCKS  
FOR \$35 COMMISSION.

JB OXFORD & CO., established 1983 is a leading discount broker handling in excess of 10,000 trades per day. Through our Representative Offices in Switzerland investors can now buy or sell NASDAQ stocks for \$35 commission. Call for further details.

JB OXFORD & CO. (41) 61 279 8870

IFEXCO S.A.  
FOREX BROKERS

## THE RELIABLE PARTNER

GENERAL: 41 22/849 74 11  
24/24 DEALERS: 41 22/849 74 45  
FAX: 41 22/700 19 18

SEE NBC Superchannel Text Pages 355 and 356

THE BEST SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY

International Foreign Exchange Corporation S.A.  
86 Bis Route de Frontenex  
1208 GENEVA - Switzerland

MANAGED FUTURES INTERNATIONAL  
An Industry Publication For Serious Investors

For Your FREE COPY Call Or Fax:

Rosenthal Collins Fox Asset Management Group  
Specialists in Managed Accounts and Pools  
Trading Manager Expertise  
Member of All Principal US Futures Exchanges

Tel (US) 001-1312-341-7819  
Fax (US) 001-1312-341-7599

A Division of Rosenthal Collins Fox Group, L.P., Chicago, Illinois

## ZFX LIMITED (UK)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRADING & SPECULATION  
MINIMUM ONLY \$5000  
MARGIN FROM 1% GUARANTEED STOP-LOSSES  
NO MARGIN CALLS \$25 ROUNDO-TURN  
ZERO COMMISSION COSTS ON DISCRETIONARY  
Tel (44) 181 476-5001 (24 hrs) Fax: (44) 181 476-5005  
E-Mail: Grant@Mosaic.Demon.CO.UK

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR  
GLOBAL INVESTMENT RETURNS?

The International Currency Market (FOREX) is the largest and most liquid marketplace in the world. Call today and receive our free report, performance records, and demo disks. We will show you how to put this dynamic marketplace to work directly for you.

To receive your free report and demo disks, call toll-free.

Netherlands 06-622-0657 Switzerland 155-7233  
France 0590-2246 U.K. 0800-96-6632  
Germany 0130-82-9666 Belgium 0800-1-5880  
Denmark 8001-6132 Greece 00-800-11-921-3013  
Luxembourg 0800-4552 E-mail: fcm@Gramercy.Joe.com  
Toll lines N. America +714-376-8025(fax) +714-376-8020(voice)

## PETER CATRANIS SENIOR TRADER

Mr. Catranis is an 18 year veteran currency trader. He is Chairman of the International Association of Market Technicians. He has researched hundreds of trading methods and authored numerous publications and software programs. Currently he is accepting a limited number of new accounts, minimum \$15,000 to \$5,000,000. FOREX CAPITAL MANAGEMENT. Excellence in confidential trading services.



## HERALD SECURITIES AG

## Your Futures &amp; Options Trading Partner

A comprehensive service to 18's and Private Clients; major market coverage, competitive commissions, market news, information and charting. Extensive back office facilities.

Chamstrasse 14, P.O. Box 4818, CH-6304 Zug, Switzerland  
Tel: +41 42-22 36 78 Fax: +41 42-22 77 00



## SURGE TRADING S.A.

## FOREX &amp; FUTURES BROKERS

## THE SWISS DIFFERENCE

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6  
Tel: (41) 22-7002051 Fax: (41) 22-7002061  
24/24 HOURS DESK - SEE CNN-TEXT PAGE 695

For further details  
on how to place your listing contact:  
WILL NICHOLSON in London  
Tel: (44) 71 836 48 02  
Fax: (44) 71 240 2254  
Herald Tribune  
22, BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON

## Executive Education

- France  
1 ESSEC - IMD  
2 HEC - JSA  
3 INSEAD  
4 MBA University  
5 THESEUS

## Great Britain

- 6 University of Bath  
7 Boston University  
8 European University  
9 Fuqua School of Business,  
Duke University  
10 INSEAD

## U.S.A.

- 11 De Paul University  
12 University of California

## Colleges &amp; Universities

- France  
13 La Sorbonne  
14 IFAM  
15 IEG  
16 The American University of Paris

## Great Britain

- 17 Richmond

## International

- 18 European University

## Italy

- 19 The American University of Rome  
20 John Cabot University

## Switzerland

- 21 AGSB

## U.S.A.

- 22 Century University  
23 Lynn University

## Language Schools

- France  
24 CUEP  
25 Ecole Nickerson  
26 ELFE  
27 France Langue  
28 La Cardine  
29 University Aix-Marseille III  
30 La Sorbonne

## Germany

- 31 Goethe Institut

## Great Britain

- 32 Sel College London

## International

- 33 CERAN

## The Netherlands

- 34 ISSE

## U.S.A.

- 35 Kaplan

## Day &amp; Boarding Schools

- Austria  
36 Salzburg International  
Preparatory School

## Belgium

- 37 Scandinavian School of Brussels

## Canada

- 38 St John's International School

## France

- 39 West Island College

## International

- 40 Emecole

## Switzerland

- 41 Euro-Internatsberung

## U.S.A.

- 42 Collège du Léman  
43 International School of Geneva  
44 JF Kennedy  
45 Laysan American School  
46 Tatis

## The Netherlands

- 47 ISSE

## U.S.A.

- 48 Judson  
49 Marian Heights Academy  
50 Oxford Academy

## Cooking Schools

- France  
51 Ritz Escoffier

## Hotel &amp; Management

- Schools  
Spain  
52 Les Roches Marbella

## Switzerland

- 53 Center for Management  
Studies & Development

## U.S.A.

- 54 FIM  
55 Hosta Hotel & Tourism School  
56 Hotel Consult  
57 IHTT  
58 IMD  
59 Les Roches

## Educational Counseling

- Switzerland  
60 Advisory office FSEP II

## Special Education

- U.S.A.  
61 New England Villages

## Internet Services

- Great Britain  
62 ESOL

## U.S.A.

- 63 The Chronicle of Higher Education

## Tourism

- Switzerland  
64 IIT

## Military Schools

- U.S.A.  
65 Florida Air Academy

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_



(Continued)

W

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1997

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

5



100 hours power reserve - 100 meters water-resistant - 100 days of testing

Catalogue and information BLANCPAIN SA CH-1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland  
Tel 41-21 845 40 92 Fax 41-21 845 41 88

*[The page contains dense, illegible handwritten text in Devanagari script.]*

*[The page contains dense handwritten Burmese script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]*

**Learn Facts**



## November 8, 1995

November 8, 1995

[illegible]

The data (The Data) in the list above (The list) is supplied by the fund groups (The Fund Groups) listed therein. The data is delivered by each Fund Group to Microcap SA (IN File #s 21-40-09-00-00), collected and reformatted into the List and then transmitted by Microcap to iVT. Microcap and iVT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the List. The data is the performance of sales of the Fund Groups and will not be liable for the List. The data of Fund Groups is only intended. The List is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by iVT or Microcap to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fall as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent adviser before investing.

**Fund facts via fax.** The International Herald Tribune IFAFUNDs service is an instant response fax service bringing you fund information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from anywhere in the world.

1. Locate the five digit code for the corresponding group in the list above.
2. From the handset of your fax machine, dial (852) 172 75 545 if you are calling from outside HK, or 170 675 545 if you are calling from Hong Kong.
3. Follow the voice instruction, and input the five digit document code followed by the hash (#) key.
4. Press the star (\*) key to receive the document. You can retrieve up to five separate documents through only one access to the system.
5. Finally, after you hear the tone, press "start" on your fax machine and replace the handset. Your information will be delivered instantly.

**THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER**

هكذا من الأصل







**WORLD ROUNDUP**



Steffi Graf on the way to her first match victory since the U.S. Open.

**A Rusty Graf Wins**

**TENNIS** Steffi Graf's recent absence from tennis affected her play — for about a set. The No. 1 player, dogged by tax and health problems, returned quickly to form, defeating Amy Frazier, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, on Tuesday in the second round of the Advanta Championships in Philadelphia.

"I need one or two matches to get my shots going," said Graf.

Graf had played one match since winning the U.S. Open, losing in the first round at Brighton, England. (AP)

**The Gray and the Gold**

**BASEBALL** Some of baseball's elderly have filed for free agency. Andre Dawson of Florida, 41; Lou Whitaker of Detroit, 38, and Brett Butler of Los Angeles, 38, added their names to the list along with Chuck Finley of California and Greg Gagne of Kansas City.

Don Baylor, who led Colorado to the playoffs in only his third season, was voted the National League's Manager of the Year. Baylor received 19 of 28 first-place votes and nine seconds for 122 points in voting by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Davey Johnson, with 89 votes, was second. (AP)

**New Zealand Gains Edge**

**CRICKET** New Zealand pacemen Chris Cairns and Dion Nash grabbed three wickets for eight runs to jolt India on the rain-interrupted first day of the third and final test in Cuttack, India. India reached 77 for three. (Reuters)

**Finns Release Black Player**

**BASKETBALL** A Finnish basketball club has decided to stop hiring black Americans after racist attacks forced a player to return home. Darryl Parker, 22, flew back to San Diego on Tuesday following attacks by skinheads in Joensuu, 430 kilometers (270 miles) northeast of Helsinki.

"Darryl was a great guy and we're sad to see him go," said Eero Oksava, chairman of Joensuu Kataja, a first-division club, which hired Parker in September.

"We'll be hiring a new American player, but I'm afraid he won't be black," Oksava said. "It may seem like giving in to Darryl's attackers, but it appears we have little choice."

About 40 American basketball players, most of them black, play on Finnish teams. (AP)

**Prosecution on the Ropes, Then King Takes Stand**

**Surprising Admission by Promoter**

**NEW YORK** — The prosecution's case against Don King appeared on the ropes until the boxing promoter took the witness stand for three days and revived the government's charges.

Before King testified, the defense lawyer Peter Fleming doubted if the government could even claim in fairness that King's company lied to Lloyd's of London by asking for \$350,000 for a cancelled bout in 1991.

By last week, the case appeared to have lost its steam, bogged down in numerals and dozens of insurance documents and arguments over the meaning of words in insurance and fight contracts.

It grew so bad that in discussions between lawyers and U. S. District Judge Lawrence McKenna a week ago, the judge questioned whether the jury might conclude there was no crime, much less a criminal to be blamed.

Documents submitted to the insurance company said the \$350,000 was money paid to boxer Julio César Chávez for training in preparation for a title fight with Harold Brazier. The fight was canceled after Chávez cut his nose.

Fleming argued the \$350,000 was part of \$736,000 King paid Chávez before the bout to cover living expenses, also known in boxing as maintenance, between fights.

"Is it not just as easy for the jury to infer that Mr. King says (to an employee) 'you can claim \$350,000 and that's an advance for maintenance springing out of the \$736,000 check I gave Chávez?'" the judge asked.

But King testified that the fake \$350,000 claim was indeed made — by his former accountant, Joseph Maffia.

"It was made up, yes," King said.

King's testimony, which ended Monday,

gave jurors a long look at a man the government said was so meticulous about finances that he insisted on signing all checks himself, even for as little as a nickel.

Yet, King said he knew nothing about the details of the insurance claim that prosecutors said was fraudulent.

By admitting that the \$350,000 claim was made up, he seemed to justify the nine-count insurance fraud indictment and left the jury to decide who is to blame. The indictment carries with it a penalty of up to 45 years in prison and more than \$2 million in fines.

King is the only defendant in the trial. Several former and current employees, including Maffia, were given immunity in return for their testimony.

Earlier in the trial, Maffia had testified that King told him to designate \$350,000 as training expenses for the Chávez fight. Chávez testified he was paid only \$80,000 in training expenses.

King's testimony must be compared with that of Maffia, who was so bitter after he was forced from King's company in late 1991 that he cursed at him in a telephone call that was taped and played for the jury.

It also must be compared with the testimony of Richard Hammers, a former vice president of Don King Productions who testified that he overheard King talking about the insurance claim with Maffia after he joined the company in July 1991.

King, though, testified that he never had the conversation.

Hummer had said he kept King informed about the claim during the two years he worked for him.

"Now Mr. King, did those conversations take place?" the assistant U.S. attorney, Paul Gardephe, asked King.

"No," the promoter answered.

Closing arguments were scheduled to begin Wednesday morning.

**Lobbying Games Intensify For Olympic Cash and Cities**

**THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**  
Olympic maneuverings have gathered pace this week.

The public competition to host the Summer Games in 2004 is intensifying. France nominated Lille on Tuesday while the Italian government backed Rome. Behind the scenes the battle over Olympic revenue is also heating up.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the head of the International Olympic Committee, was in Rome on Wednesday, giving the city an opportunity to push its candidacy to host the 2004 Olympics.

At the same time, international sports federations will push him to increase their cut of commercial revenues from the Atlanta Games next year.

The Italian cabinet approved sponsorship of Rome's bid Tuesday, a formality timed to coincide with Samaranch's visit.

Rome, site of the 1960 Summer Olympics, is one of at least 10 cities in the running for 2004. The Italian capital is considered an early favorite, along with Cape Town, South Africa. The French Olympic committee added the northern city of Lille to the list on Tuesday.

But while the Italian National Olympic Committee president, Mario Pescante, Prime Minister Lamberto Dini and Mayor Francesco Rutelli are feting the IOC leader, another powerful Italian is expected to stir things up.

Primo Nebiolo, head of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the As-

sociation of Summer Olympic International Federations, is leading the latter's effort to gain a larger chunk of Olympic revenues.

The ASOIF, which represents all 26 sports on the schedule for Atlanta, submitted its formal proposal in a meeting with Samaranch on Wednesday.

"The question of the federations' share of the Olympic revenues has been a point of discussion for some time now, particularly between president Samaranch and myself," Nebiolo said Tuesday.

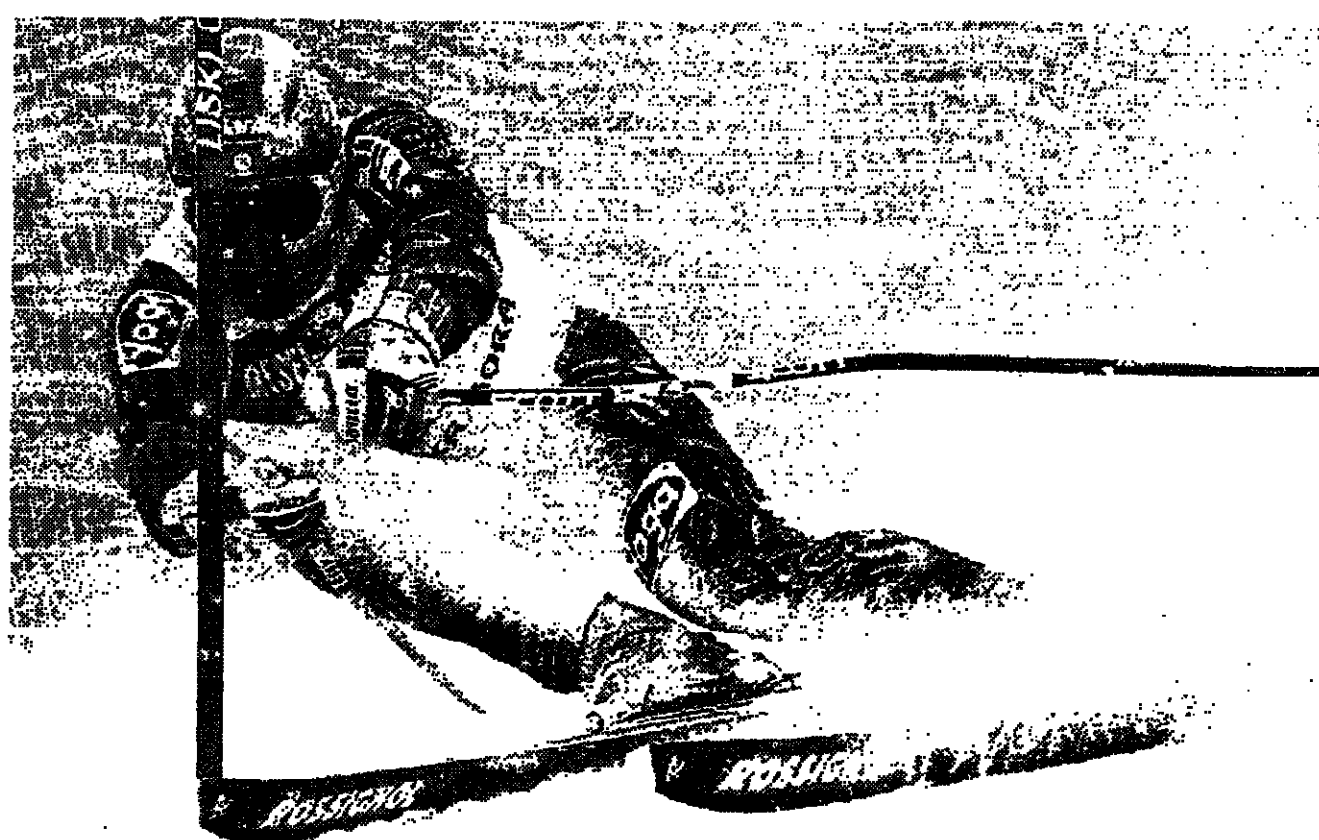
Samaranch said last summer that the IOC was prepared to offer a total of between \$20 million and \$30 million to the federations. However, Nebiolo wants \$100 million just for the IAAF, which he claims deserves the largest share because of track and field's prominence.

According to ASOIF figures, the summer federations received \$37.5 million in revenues from the 1992 Barcelona Olympics.

At a meeting in Monaco in May, Samaranch agreed for the first time to give federations a bigger revenue share. The Rome meeting was scheduled to work out the details.

Total television revenues for the Atlanta Games are forecast at about \$900 million, with an additional \$600 million in marketing revenues.

About 7 percent of the total television revenue is normally split evenly among the federations.



Alberto Tomba, skiing to victory in the giant slalom in Kranjska Gora, Slovenia, in January, says he will boycott races.

**The Prince Sulks; the Queen Has Quit**  
**World Cup Skiing Starts This Weekend Without 2 Stars**

**GENEVA** — The curtain goes up on Alpine skiing's World Cup this weekend with no sign of the sport's leading man or woman.

Alberto Tomba, Italy's swashbuckling hero of the ski slopes, will be conspicuously absent. He is snubbing the opening performance at Tignes in the French Alps because he is unhappy with the role he has been offered.

While Tomba, the reigning men's World Cup overall champion, points about rule changes, his opposite number, Vreni Schneider, has quietly made her farewell. The Swiss cowbells finally tolled for 30-year-old Schneider as she modestly wound up her illustrious career — during which she never showed the faintest trace of being a pampered prima donna — with a third overall World Cup victory last season.

Tomba has hinted that he may bow out himself at the end of this season and his appearances may well be limited to the odd cameo role here and there this winter.

The Italian is not the only skier outraged at the decision of World Cup organizers to change the start order of second-leg runs in

the slalom and giant slalom disciplines.

Until now, the fastest 15 finishers in the first leg started in reverse order on the second run, with the one with the slowest time going first. The skiers ranked 16th to 30th in the first run then followed in normal order.

But organizers have decreed that all 30 skiers who qualify for the second leg should start in reverse order, with the fastest going last — by which time skiers fear the slopes will be so cut up they will suffer a heavy time disadvantage.

Tomba has said he will boycott the season-opening giant slalom in protest and may restrict his appearances at other World Cup races to first legs only, waving goodbye and departing before the second run.

"Anyway, the World Cup is not my Number One target this season," he said. "I would like to win my first world title in Sierra Nevada."

Tomba, the remarkable winner of 11 World Cup races last winter, has won three Olympic gold medals but has yet to capture a world championship. He hopes to gain his first at the competition to be held in Spain in February.

If the Italian refuses to defend the World

Cup seriously, there are a host of contenders among skiing's all-rounders.

Veteran Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg has a record five overall titles and is among the favorites even if he has a relative flop last season, failing to win a single race.

Girardelli still finished fourth overall, despite a nagging knee injury, and has trained hard this summer in New Zealand alongside the German team. Fit again, he is likely to be the man to beat as he is one of the few capable of winning in any discipline.

His chief rival could be Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway, another all-rounder who fell on hard times last season, and the Austrian veteran Günther Mader.

But the odds do not favor Mader. No Austrian has won the men's World Cup since Karl Schranz in 1970 — the Austrian-born Girardelli excepted.

In the women's events, the favorite is bound to be Katja Seizinger of Germany, who just missed the title in both 1993 and 1995. Her main rivals are likely to be Sweden's slalom queen, Pernilla Wiberg, a versatile Austrian, Anita Wachter, Heidi Zeller-Bähler of Switzerland and the American speed ace, Picabo Street.

**Whalers Win One for Their New Coach**  
**Cassels Scores Twice in 7-3 Victory Over Lowly Sharks**

**REUTERS**  
The Hartford Whalers skated to a 7-3 victory over the San Jose Sharks to make Paul Maurice's debut as the new head coach successful.

Andrew Cassels scored twice and added an assist and Steven Rice had a goal and two assists to lead the Whalers, who won 7-3.

"Sometimes guys get a little emotional when there is a change," Shanahan said. "That is not a knock on Holmgren. It is not like we changed our philosophy, but sometimes it seems somebody new back there gives the guys a bit of a lift."

Maybe the shake-up got guys going," Cassels said. "It is not nice to have to shake up the team to get things going, but sometimes it does work. It is said to see Holmgren gone, but we all have to go on."

The Sharks fell to 1-8-4. Panthers 4, Flyers 2. At Florida, rookie Radek Dvorak scored twice for the second straight game to lift the Panthers over the Philadelphia Flyers.

The victory, Florida's franchise-record fourth straight, moved the Panthers three points ahead of the Flyers atop the Atlantic Division.

Dvorak has all six of his goals in his last four games.

Shanahan and Nelson Emerson each had a goal and an assist for Hartford, which outshot San Jose, 41-28. Sean Burke stopped 25 of 28 shots for the Whalers.

"Sometimes guys get a little emotional when there is a change," Shanahan said. "That is not a knock on Holmgren. It is not like we changed our philosophy, but sometimes it seems somebody new back there gives the guys a bit of a lift."

Maybe the shake-up got guys going," Cassels said. "It is not nice to have to shake up the team to get things going, but sometimes it does work. It is said to see Holmgren gone, but we all have to go on."

The Sharks fell to 1-8-4. Panthers 4, Flyers 2. At Florida, rookie Radek Dvorak scored twice for the second straight game to lift the Panthers over the Philadelphia Flyers.

The victory, Florida's franchise-record fourth straight, moved the Panthers three points ahead of the Flyers atop the Atlantic Division.

Dvorak has all six of his goals in his last four games.

Rob Niedermayer's backhand goal with 7:45 left in the third period pulled the Panthers into a 2-2 tie.

Tom Fitzgerald tallied into an empty net with 65 seconds left to make the final margin for Florida.

Philadelphia was playing its third straight game without its star center, Eric Lindros, who has a torn knee ligament.

King's 1, Blues 0. In St. Louis, Byron Dafeo made 33 saves for his first career shutout and Eric Lacroix scored the game's only goal as Los Angeles blanked St. Louis.

Dafeo, acquired in an off-season trade with the Washington Capitals, made nine saves in each of the first two periods and turned aside 15 shots in the final stanza.

The only goal of the game came just 49 seconds into the third period. Marty McSorley's wraparound attempt failed, but Wayne Gretzky picked up the rebound, passed to Lacroix, who whipped it past Grant Fuhr.

Maple Leafs 6, Ducks 3. In Toronto, Mats Sundin scored short-handed with 7:16 left to ignite a three-goal explosion and lift the Maple Leafs to victory over the Mighty Ducks of Anaheim.

Mark Kolesar tallied with 57 seconds left to make it 5-3 and Doug Gilmour scored his second goal of the season, an empty-netter, with 18 seconds left to make the final margin.

Felix Potvin stopped 33 shots for Toronto and Guy Hebert made 32 saves for the Ducks.

Canucks 5, Islanders 2. In Uniondale, New York, Trevor Linden and Alexander Mogilny scored a pair of goals apiece as Vancouver rolled over the listless Islanders.

Jeff Brown set up three goals for the Canucks, who extended their unbeaten streak to five games.

Red Wings 4, Oilers 2. In Detroit, Slava Kozlov, Greg Johnson and Steve Yzerman scored in a three-goal first period to give Detroit the victory over Edmonton.

Braves 4, Capitals 3. In Washington, Jozef Stumpel, Kevin Stevens and Sandy Moger scored less than three minutes apart in the third period as Boston rallied for a victory over the Capitals.

**CROSSWORD**

**ACROSS**

- 1 Fair plot
- 5 Laundry load
- 6 Brown
- 10 Tonto's Scout, for one

**DOWN**

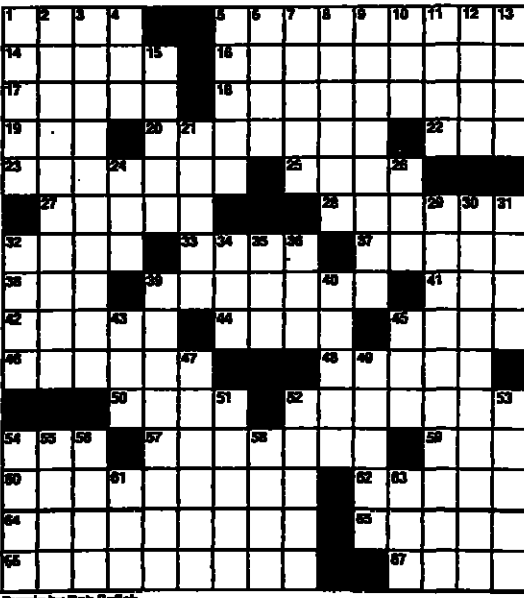
- 17 Live coal
- 18 "Mee-owl" orier of verse
- 19 L.A.P.D. alert
- 20 Eliminate
- 22 Hypotheticals
- 23 Regular character in "Blondie"
- 25 Overrun
- 27 Arthur Murray instruction
- 28 Forage areas
- 29 Out of port
- 30 Tops or props
- 31 Office betting place
- 32 Snoop group
- 33 Costa Rican coin
- 41 Surfers' hangout, with "the"
- 42 Blackmore heroine
- 44 Seaman-author
- 45 Bodybuilders build them
- 46 Still on the market
- 48 Tap choice
- 50 First name in tennis
- 51 Traffic sign
- 54 "The Kids Are Alright" band, with "the"
- 57 Juliet question, with "What's"
- 58 Botto sign
- 60 Showoff
- 62 Addict's program
- 64 Full, as clothes
- 65 Wallop
- 66 Naps
- 67 Scott Turow title
- 1 Vanity
- 2 Empathy
- 3 TV projections
- 4 Language suffix
- 5 Breakfast sizzler

**ACROSS**

- 1 Fair plot
- 5 Laundry load
- 6 Brown
- 10 Tonto's Scout, for one

**DOWN**

- 17 Live coal
- 18 "Mee-owl" orier of verse
- 19 L.A.P.D. alert
- 20 Eliminate
- 22 Hypotheticals
- 23 Regular character in "Blondie"
- 25 Overrun
- 27 Arthur Murray instruction
- 28 Forage areas
- 29 Out of port
- 30 Tops or props
- 31 Office betting place
- 32 Snoop group
- 33 Costa Rican coin
- 41 Surfers' hangout, with "the"
- 42 Blackmore heroine
- 44 Seaman-author
- 45 Bodybuilders build them
- 46 Still on the market
- 48 Tap choice
- 50 First name in tennis
- 51 Traffic sign
- 54 "The Kids Are Alright" band, with "the"
- 57 Juliet question, with "What's"
- 58 Botto sign
- 60 Showoff
- 62 Addict's program
- 64 Full, as clothes
- 65 Wallop
- 66 Naps
- 67 Scott Turow title
- 1 Vanity
- 2 Empathy
- 3 TV projections
- 4 Language suffix
- 5 Breakfast sizzler



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

**Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 8**

SAID DUALS FORE  
OSLO USSEN IREAN  
HAIRLESSASAMANG  
OPENAIR NAVELS  
ABS MILAC  
DARN CARN OPEN  
IWO TADA OHMAGE  
CALMASANICBERG  
EFFORT DOTS AER  
BYET MESO ANTI  
OSCAR PART  
BEREAN OUTTALK  
GRACEFULASAFUON  
NOVA RASE URGE  
USER SECTS LESE

**TWA**  
FIRST CLASS SERVICE  
BUSINESS CLASS FARE

**ESORTS & GUIDES**

**BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS**  
LONDON PARIS CANNES MUNICH GENEVA ZURICH  
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome  
Int'l Travel Service Available  
TEL: LONDON  
**0171 589 5237**

**JET SOCIETY**  
ESCORT SERVICE  
Free to travel anywhere in Europe  
**Tel: 32 2 3756720**

**SABLE INTERNATIONAL**  
Escort Service • London  
0171 610 441  
FRANKFURT MONOPOL  
Int'l Escort & Travel Service  
MOBILE PHONE 0172 - 692 007

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
(Continued From Page 6)

**GENEVA PRETTY WOMAN**  
Geneva 022/240099 Escort Agency  
MONSIEUR LAUSANNE BASEL  
021/261111 LUGER 01/461 44 37

**MILAN DELUXE ESCORT SERVICE**  
Milan 02/58 10 51 88 or 02/58 234372

**ARISTOCATS Escort Service**  
3 Shoreditch Lane, London W1  
0171 226 0090

**FAR EASTERN LONDON**  
Escort Agency, Credit Cards  
Tel: 020 521 074

**CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE**  
51 Beaufort Place, London SW3  
Tel: 0171-584 6513

**EXECUTIVE**  
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE  
TEL: 0171 722 5008 Credit Cards

**PARIS & LONDON**  
HIGH CLASS • INTERNATIONAL  
Escort Service London (0171) 394 5145

**ZURICH - GNA**  
Escort Service  
ZURICH 020 30 04  
MUNICH 089 22 22 22  
Tel: 0171-394 6513

**VIENNA PARIS ZURICH COTE D'AZUR**  
HIGH SOCIETY Int'l Escort Service  
Vienna +43-1-535 41 04 all cards  
Escort Service

**ITALY - PARIS**  
Escort Service  
Paris 01 47 39 10 81  
Tel: 0171-394 6513

**AMSTERDAM DREAMS ESCORTS**  
dinner, date, service for men and women  
+31 20 624 02 111 / 02 62 666

**MUNICH WELCOME**  
Escort & Guide Agency  
CALL 089-21 23 14 or 02/27970 1643

**RED ROSES Escort Service**  
for "Hot and Hot" Frankfurt  
Tel: 0172 2971 6666 All cards welcome

**CANNES/BIEL/ANNAN ANGELS UK**  
ESCORT SERVICE  
0171 727 1201 Credit cards welcome

**ORIENTAL ESCORT SERVICE**  
LONDON  
PLEASE PHONE 0171 725 3314

**MILAN/ROME/BOLONIA/PARIS**  
Cote d'Azur/Venice Escort Service  
Tel: 39/0235 28 72 04, No card.

**VIENNA PARIS ZURICH COTE D'AZUR**  
HIGH SOCIETY Int'l Escort Service  
Vienna +43-1-535 41 04 all cards  
Escort Service

**ITALY - PARIS**  
Escort Service  
Paris 01 47 39 10 81  
Tel: 0171-394 6513

**AMSTERDAM "FIRST CLASS"**  
ESCORT & DINNER DATE SERVICE  
PLEASE CALL 020-6400049

**FRANKFURT RED BARON**  
Escort Service  
Tel: 069 - 88 92 00

**GENEVA • GINGER • PARIS •**  
Escort Service • 24 HOURS  
Tel: 022 721 90 81

**LAUREA & REBECCA**  
Switzerland • Escort Service  
+41 077 87070, +41 997 91 653

**TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE**  
It's never been easier to subscribe  
and save with our new toll free service.  
Just call us today at 05 437 437.



